QSL

How I Traveled the World and Never Left Home

Ronald W. Kenyon

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QSL

How I Traveled the World and Never Left Home

Ronald W. Kenyon

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Contact

Please do not send correspondence to the address in Kentucky as it appears on the QSL cards in this book. I have not lived there for over half a century.

My contact address is **rwkenyon@gmail.com.**

Cover illustration

The cover illustration is a QSL card from Emissora Nacional, Lisbon, Portugal, postmarked June 6, 1959. The map indicates the former Portuguese colonies of Angola, Brazil, Cabo Verde, Goa, Guinea-Bissau, Macau, Mozambique, São Tomé e Príncipe and Timor-Leste.

"Shortwave radio is the ultimate free speech medium, as it has no regard for national borders nor for who is in power."

--Thomas Witherspoon, "The Future of Shortwave"
World Radio Television Handbook 2016

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INTRODUCTION

The breakdown of rarified gases
in the region above the atmosphere
during daylight hours by reason of radiation of the sun,
will bounce high frequency radio signals around our globe."
--Oliver Heaviside FRS (1850-1925)

What is QSL?

This mysterious abbreviation means nothing to most people with the exception of those who are either radio amateurs or listen to shortwave radio stations as a hobby. "QSL" is one of a number of three-letter abbreviations, all beginning with the letter "Q" developed as a shorthand way of communicating in the early days of radio, when messages consisted of Morse code. "QSL?" meant a question, "Did you receive my message?" and its answer, "QSL" meant "I received your message."

Below is a table showing some of the Q codes most often used by shortwave listeners and radio amateurs.

QRA	Name	**QRB**	Distance	**QRG**	Frequency
QRM	Interference	**QRN**	Noise	**QSA**	Signal Strength
QSB	Fading	**QSO**	Communication	**QTH**	Location

Shortwave Listening and Amateur Radio

When I was just short of 14 years old and in junior high school, I discovered shortwave radio. It was an outgrowth of stamp collecting, which I had started in the fifth grade, receiving my first album on my 12th birthday in 1953. Just as I learned geography, history, politics and a host of other subjects through philately, I extended my knowledge of foreign countries through shortwave radio. From October 1955 through the summer of 1961, I was traveling the world without leaving home by tuning in to shortwave radio stations. It was as if my stamp album had come to life.

In 1956, I wrote a letter describing my hobby to *Twelve Fifteen*, a monthly periodical for adolescents prepared by the Methodist Publishing House. My letter was published in its issue of November 1956 and I received a check for a manuscript purchase in the amount of $3.00.

Amateur radio and shortwave listening became popular hobbies before World War II.[1] In the 1950's and 1960's, thousands of radio stations around the world began confirming reception of their broadcasts by sending a QSL card. These cards became collectibles. From 1955 through 1958, I logged each station I heard in a double entry ledger given to me by my father. It became my logbook. I recorded the date, the name, if I had sent the station a reception report, if I had received a QSL card and if I was on the station's mailing list. During my activity as a shortwave listener I logged 165 shortwave stations in 86 countries, sent my reception reports to the stations by mail and received written confirmation in the form of QSL cards or verification letters from 92 stations in 80 countries. I also

[1] A monthly magazine, *The Globe Circler*, was published from 1933 to 1943.

logged 72 mediumwave—AM—stations in 19 states and the District of Columbia as well as stations in Canada, Cuba and Mexico.

Out of my collection of 162 QSL cards from 89 shortwave stations in 75 countries, 107 are reproduced in this book, many displaying both front and back. I also received QSL letters from stations in the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Uruguay and Venezuela, and a letter confirming reception of the clandestine station on Swan Island, a territory of Honduras. I also submitted reception reports but did not receive written verification from stations in nine countries: Albania, Chile, Jamaica, Luxembourg, Nicaragua, Philippines, Surinam, Thailand, and Netherlands New Guinea. [2]

Radio can be divided into a number of categories, the most common of which are longwave, mediumwave, shortwave and FM. Longwave stations, mostly in Europe, are high-powered and designed to cover an entire continent. The purpose of mediumwave or AM stations is to broadcast to local audiences, and they became the standard worldwide. Shortwave radio was utilized for long-distance broadcasting and was particularly useful in reaching remote areas of a country with a widely dispersed population, such as in Latin America and Africa. However, it was soon learned that certain layers of the ionosphere, as theorized by Oliver Heaviside, could be used to bounce shortwave broadcasts from a transmitter on one continent to a precise area on another continent or even halfway around the world with pinpoint accuracy. Beginning in the 1930's, shortwave radio became as common and as ubiquitous as the internet is today,

[2] Netherlands New Guinea, occupying the western half of the island, was part of the Dutch colony of Netherlands East Indies until 1949 when most of the country was granted independence as Indonesia. The Netherlands retained control over the territory until 1962, when Indonesia occupied the area and renamed it Irian Jaya.

and almost every home radio was equipped to receive broadcasts not only on the long wave and medium wave bands, but on the shortwave bands, too.

Over the years, people started listening to shortwave broadcasts not only for news, sports and entertainment, but as a hobby, attempting to log as many stations in as many countries as possible. SWLing became the abbreviation for "shortwave listening." The hobbyists were known as shortwave listeners, SWLers, or DXers, "D" being the abbreviation for "distance," and "X" for "transmitter."

So, what about ham radio? Whereas with DXers, communications are only one-way, receiving and, often, logging radio broadcasts, amateur radio operators—hams—both transmit and receive radio communications. They are required to pass a written exam and be licensed by their respective governments, after which they receive an official call number before being permitted to go on the air. In the United States, the tests and licensing are the responsibility of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC). Many American hams are affiliated with the American Radio Relay League (ARRL), the nation's largest association of amateur radio operators. In order to operate, amateurs typically purchase a transmitter/receiver, known as a transceiver, and an antenna that is typically optimized for the amateur frequencies.

Shortwave listeners only need a radio capable of receiving broadcasts on the shortwave bands and a decent antenna. Radio amateurs have rendered important services especially in times of natural calamities or disasters. Because they often have their own power supplies, they are sometimes the only means of communication between affected areas and the outside world in emergencies.

Types of shortwave stations

I listened to five types of shortwave radio stations: government, private, religious, clandestine and pirate. Most countries operated official stations serving domestic and, sometimes, international audiences. Where laws permitted, mostly in Latin America, private commercial stations proliferated on both mediumwave and shortwave in many countries such as Brazil, Venezuela and Colombia. In other countries, notably Bolivia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Haiti, Ecuador, Liberia and the Philippines, religious organizations broadcast on shortwave to domestic and foreign audiences. ELWA in Monrovia, Liberia, and La Voz de los Andes in Ecuador also broadcast programs in many vernacular languages.

It was also possible to listen to the transmissions of illegal, clandestine stations. These would usually be operated by revolutionary or rebel groups in Africa, Asia and Latin America, and their transmitters were usually low-powered and portable and, sometimes, located in neighboring countries. It would be almost impossible to receive a QSL card from a clandestine station.

Finally, there were pirate stations that operated illegally, mostly in Europe, at a time when governments held a monopoly on broadcasting. Some of these stations, such as the Dutch Radio Veronica, broadcasting pop and rock music from 1960 to 1974, and Radio Caroline, a British station operating from 1964 to 1968, were located on ships anchored in or plying international waters where local laws did not apply. These offshore stations operated principally on the mediumwave and longwave bands.

Sunspots and the Ionosphere

In order to become an accomplished shortwave listener, a person would need to acquire at least a rudimentary knowledge of astrophysics. Long-distance

shortwave radio is impossible without the ionosphere on which the transmissions bounce from the transmitter in one part of the world to the receiver hundreds or thousands of miles away, as Oliver Heaviside had theorized in the 1920's. Conditions of the ionosphere are determined by solar radiation which, in turn, depends on sunspots whose numbers increase and decrease according to an eleven-year cycle.

Shortwave stations are concentrated in 13 segments of the electromagnetic spectrum known as bands. The table below shows wavelengths in meters and frequencies in megahertz and kilohertz. Shortwave listening is best at sunrise and sunset and during the evening hours, especially in the lower wave bands of 25m, 41m, 49m and 41m. Reception is worst during the day between 10:00 AM and 3:00 PM except on the higher wave bands of 19m, 13m and 11m.

Band	Megahertz (MHz)	Kilohertz (KHz)
11 m	25.60-26.10 MHz	25600-26100 KHz
13 m	21.45-21.850 MHz	21450-21850 KHz
16 m	17.48-17.90 MHz	17480-17900 KHz
19 m	15.10-15.80 MHz	15100-15800 KHz
22 m	13.57-13.87 MHz	13570-13870-KHz
25 m	11.60-12.20 MHz	11600-12200 KHz
31 m	9.90- 9500 MHz	9500- 9900 KHz
41 m	7.10-7.60 MHz	7100- 7600 KHz
49 m	5.95-6.20 MHz	5900-6200 KHz
60 m	4.75-5.06 MHz	4760-5060 KHz
90 m	3.20-3.40 MHz	3200-3400 KHz
75 m	3.90-4.00 MHz	3900-4000 KHz
120 m	2300-2.50 MHz	2300-2500 KHz

Generally speaking, in years during which the number of observable sunspots is high, shortwave reception improves greatly. I was fortunate because the year I

began DXing seriously, 1957, was the peak year for sunspots in its cycle, attaining 190.2, and gradually decreasing to 112.3 in 1960. By 1964, the sunspot count had declined to its minimum of 4.4.

From time to time there would be an unexpected eruption on the sun, a solar storm, and massive amounts of solar energy would bombard the earth's ionosphere, disturbing it and making shortwave communication over long distances impossible. Although the high-powered stations would be knocked off the air, their absence would offer possibilities of capturing low-powered stations, particularly in Latin America or the Pacific, broadcasting on the same frequency or on a frequency adjacent to a high-powered station in Europe or Australasia.

The chart below indicates the yearly mean numbers of sunspot over a fifteen-year period, including the years in which I was actively DXing, 1955 to 1961. Sunspots reached a minimum in 1954 but rose to a maximum in 1957. [3]

1950	83.9	1951	69.4	1952	31.5	1953	13.9	1954	**4.4**
1955	30.0	1956	141.7	1957	**190.2**	1958	184.8	1959	159.0
1960	112.3	1961	53.9	1962	37.6	1963	27.9	1964	10.2

My three shortwave radios

The first time I heard a shortwave broadcast was when I was in my early teens. We had not yet acquired a television set, so a large Crosley floor model console combining a multi-band radio receiver, a phonograph and a record cutter was the entertainment center in our living room. I decided to start listening to shortwave broadcasts on a daily basis at the age of 14 and asked my parents to buy me a

[3] Source: National Geophysical Data Center, Boulder, CO.

shortwave radio receiver. They bribed me: I would get the radio if I enrolled in a typing course at a commercial college in the summer between my seventh and eighth grades. I passed the course, learning to type at the rate of 60 words per minute, and was rewarded with a Hallicrafters S-38D shortwave receiver. [4] I installed it in a spare room used for storage that was adjacent to my bedroom and located over the garage, and I strung a copper long wire antenna from one end of the room to another to boost reception. This became my radio shack, my listening post. In 1960, although I was now a full-time undergraduate at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, I continued DXing during my vacations. I paid a classmate to assemble a Heathkit GC-1A Mohican, which was considered an improvement over the Hallicrafters because of its advanced transistor circuitry. However, my DXing days came to an end in 1961 because I needed to devote more time to my studies.

It was not until I had relocated to France that I acquired one of the revolutionary and now legendary Barlow-Wadley XCR-30 receivers during a trip to London in December 1976. The Barlow-Wadley was manufactured in New Germany, Natal, South Africa, from 1969 to 1981. Unlike every other shortwave receiver except those used by the military, its unique analogue design enabled it to be accurately and conveniently tuned to the exact frequency. It was also battery operated, lightweight and portable.

By this time, I had not been DXing for over 15 years, so I utilized the radio mainly to listen to the news and entertainment on the BBC and the Voice of America. Unfortunately, one day, I dropped my cherished Barlow-Wadley and it ceased operation. I entrusted it to an acquaintance who took it with him for repairs in

[4] The S-38D retailed for $49.95.

London, where the company maintained a sales and service outlet, but it was never returned to me. Barlow-Wadleys, although no longer manufactured, are still considered excellent receivers.

The essentials: Interval signals, WRH and NNRC

How did we shortwave listeners know what stations to seek out and how to find them? The simplest method was to trawl the short wave bands themselves. If you were lucky and atmospheric conditions were precipitous, you might capture a new station in some far-off land and jot down the details to submit in a reception report.

In those days, most radios were equipped with several shortwave bands, but did not have digital display, so there was a certain amount of guesswork involved in identifying a station. Another problem was identifying stations broadcasting in languages other than English. I knew enough Spanish and French to decode announcements from stations broadcasting in those languages. Many stations solved this problem by using interval signals, short recordings of music or other sounds, played before transmissions began and during intermissions and station breaks. My favorite, and that of others, was from the NRK, Radio Norway, an excerpt from a melancholy folk song from the Hallingdal region. [5]

Serious listeners soon ordered their copy of the *World Radio Handbook,* the WRH. First published in 1945, it has been reissued on a regular basis: its 76th edition was released in 2020.[6] DXers could find information about frequencies, timetables, personnel, mailing addresses and other essential details about stations in every country. My editions were edited by Oluf Lund Johansen (1891-1975). The

[5] The article entitled "Interval Signal" on the Wikipedia includes recordings from a number of stations.
[6] The WRH was expanded to cover television stations in 1965 and became the WRTH.

current editor is Andrew G. Sennitt. The WRH included transcriptions of interval signals, and it was also possible to purchase cassettes with recordings of interval signals and their station identifications

Shortwave radio listening clubs sprang up in countries all over the world enabling members to meet and share information. The most popular club in the United States was the Newark News Radio Club (NNRC), to which I became a member. The NNRC was founded in 1927 and was devoted to promoting the hobby of long-distance radio listening. The club mailed out to its membership, which exceeded 1,800, its *NNRC Bulletin* with reports and articles about shortwave stations and members' gear. Members could order official NNRC stickers to affix on the envelopes containing their reception reports to attract the attention of the personnel of the stations to which the reports were sent. The original club ceased operation in 1982 but was rejuvenated on the internet in 2005.

August Balbi, Roger C. Legge, Sven Elfving and Arthur T. Cushen

Some shortwave listeners achieved legendary status for the number of stations they logged and verified. August Balbi, of Los Angeles, was considered the dean of American DXers, having started listening to international shortwave broadcasts in the early 1930's. A profile by Ken Boord, published in the March 1960 issue of *DXing Horizons,* describes Balbi as "a pioneer in the field of international shortwave DXing." Balbi credited his success to his *pièce de resistance*, a custom-built Holmes receiver manufactured in Los Angeles in 1936, "The most powerful shortwave receiver, with the best tone." His first QSL was from XETE in Mexico City, logged in November 1933. Balbi's most appreciated QSL was from the Voice of Costa Rica, TI4NRH, in Heredia, a shortwave station founded in 1920 by Armando Céspedes Marín (1881-1976), the father of Costa Rican radio. It was the

first shortwave station in Latin America and, according to Boord, one of the first five shortwave stations in the world, establishing Costa Rica on the same level of radio with England, the Netherlands and the United States.

Roger C. Legge (1915-2000), of McLean Virginia, was a champion of North American DXers and a contributor to the Newark News Radio Club bulletin and many other shortwave magazines and newsletters. He was always able to log low-powered or distant stations that elicited the envy of others. I concluded that this was possible because of the highly sophisticated equipment he was using as a member of the team that compiled the *Foreign Broadcast Information Service* (FBIS) publications for the Government, not available for purchase by the rest of us. He also edited the monthly *USSR High Frequency Broadcast Newsletter.* In one biographical sketch of Roger Legge posted on the internet, the author claimed that Roger Legge had logged "more than 300 countries," but DXers and hams tend to define "country" to include reefs and islands and entities that are integral parts of sovereign nations such as American Samoa, Mellish Reef in the Coral Sea Islands Territory of Australia and even Mount Athos in Greece!

Atmospheric conditions favored shortwave reception near the North and South Poles. I corresponded for a short while with Sven Elfving, who lived in Örnsköldsvik, Sweden,[7] not far south of the Arctic Circle. He owned an impressive battery of equipment and logged an astonishing number of low-powered stations. His photograph graced the cover of the August 1960 issue of *DXing Horizons* magazine.

In the first part of a three-part article published by the same magazine in its June 1960 issue, Elfving, who defined himself as a "20 year old student," declared to

[7] QTH: 63°17'27" N, 18°42'56" E.

have logged shortwave stations in 161 countries with verifications received from stations in 142 countries! Certainly, my score of 165 stations logged and 92 verified in 80 countries paled in comparison. In addition, he had logged radio amateurs in 285 countries with verifications from 265 countries. Due to the fact that Elfving lived on "the highest spot in town on a small mountain" he benefitted not only from the absence of man-made QRN, but the particular atmospheric conditions so close to the Arctic Circle and was able to log 85 mediumwave stations in 33 of the 50 United States.

Elfving stated that his reasons for DXing were to hear about the lives and customs of people who lived in far-away parts of the world, to listen to music from distant countries and to learn foreign languages. He was speaking for me as well.

In the Southern Hemisphere, the South Island of New Zealand was another felicitous location for shortwave listening. An article in *DXing Horizons* by Ken Boord profiled Arthur T. Cushen (1920-1997), of Invercargill, New Zealand,[8] who was well known around the world for his bounteous catch. Despite being partially sighted, Cushen, working with his wife Ralda, attained a score of 2,305 verifications on shortwave and 1,420 on mediumwave from 172 countries. Boord writes, "Few other men knew so much about the location of stations, the call signs, or their power."

Cushen's greatest achievement was when he was awarded the Coronation Medal from Queen Elizabeth II for his public service in relaying thousands of prisoner-of-war messages to loved ones throughout the world during both World War II and the Korean War. Cushen was the author of a memoir of his more than 50 years as a shortwave listener, *The World in My Ears*, published in 1979.

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[8] QTH: 46°24'47" S, 168°20'51" E.

SINPO Code

The SINPO code was developed in 1951 and was generally utilized by shortwave listeners in their reception reports. Each letter represents a factor of the signal and receives a grade on a scale from 1 to 5, in which 1 indicates "poor," and 5 "excellent." The table below summarizes the SINPO code.

S	Signal strength	The relative strength of the transmission.	This is reflected in the volume of the sound.
I	Interference	Interference from other station on the same or adjacent frequencies.	A strong station may overpower a weaker station making reception difficult or impossible.
N	Noise	The amount of atmospheric or man-made noise.	Bolts of lightning, certain types of artificial lighting, and electrical equipment such as motors and home appliances.
P	Propagation	Whether the signal is steady or fades from time to time.	Fading is caused by conditions in the atmosphere and ionosphere.
O	Overall	An overall score for the listening experience under these conditions.	A "5" would indicate listening pleasure.

QSL cards

A QSL card is written confirmation from a radio station or a radio amateur that a listener has correctly reported reception of a particular station, "QSL" being the Q-code abbreviation for "confirmation." Listeners would send a letter or a form

reporting their location, the day, time, frequency, signal strength and details of the transmission, preferably in SINPO code.

In the early days, stations verified reception reports by letter, but soon postcards were preferred. The earliest known QSL postcard dates from 1916 and was sent from station 8VX in Buffalo, New York, to station 3TQ in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Standardized QSL cards began appearing in the United States in 1919 and the United Kingdom in 1922.

As shortwave listening expanded, listeners like me would mail reception reports requesting confirmation by a QSL card. Collecting these cards became popular as early as the 1920's and 1930's, but dropped off during the war years. During the 1950's and 1960's, when I was an active SWLer, thousands of stations around the world were issuing QSL cards and DXing became a popular hobby in many countries.

Section One

Section One of this book contains a representative selection of 107 vintage QSL cards dating from February 1956 through August 1961, issued by shortwave stations located in 75 countries listed in alphabetical order according to name for each country that existed at the date of reception. In certain cases, such as Yugoslavia, the Windward Islands and French Equatorial and French West Africa, a country was subsequently dismembered and each part emerged as an independent nation. On the other hand, the German Federal Republic and the German Democratic Republic were reunited in 1990. Other countries changed their names: British Honduras was rebaptized Belize and Ceylon became Sri

Lanka. Names showing the current status of each country are shown in parentheses or footnotes.[9]

Many QSL cards are illustrated with maps (British Solomon Islands, Portugal, British Honduras, Finland) or illustrations evoking either the station itself or its antenna or antenna farm (Radio Sutatenza in Bogota, Colombia, Vatican Radio, Radio Monte Carlo, Syrian Broadcasting Service) or a symbol of its country such as a flag (Norway, Dominican Republic, Turkey), a postcard view of a landmark or tourist attraction (Brazil, Vatican City, Haiti, Hungary) or a national custom or tradition (Poland, South Korea, Sweden).

The card from Egyptian Broadcasting in Cairo depicts a scene from Pharaonic Egypt of a trio of female musicians from the Tomb of Nakht, circa 1450 B.C., one of whom is attired in what must be the ancestor of the bikini! One of the prettiest cards in the collection is that of the Radio Clube do Moçambique, in Lourenço Marques, illustrated with both a map of Africa and the station's antenna tower.

Some stations, such as Radio Australia, Radio Netherlands and the Swiss Shortwave Service, broadcast weekly or monthly mailbag programs in which listeners' letters were answered over the air. I have transcripts from three Radio Australia programs hosted by Keith Glover in which my letters were answered. There is something ineffable about hearing one's name broadcast over the air and being heard by, perhaps, many thousands of people around the world.

Radio Sarandí, in Montevideo, Uruguay, proved to be the origin of an unusual story that linked me, in Kentucky, with Radio Sarandí itself and with John Thorne,

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[9] A country list has been prepared by the North American Shortwave Association (NASWA) and is available on its website as a downloadable PDF file. The AARP has compiled a database of 340 geographical entities.

a British meteorologist in Antarctica. The story is fully documented in the Appendix.

Other stations, particularly those eager to expand their audience, offered additional incentives and gifts to listeners and hobbyists. Radio Netherlands Worldwide, in Hilversum, ran a contest in which the prize was a silver plated souvenir Schonenberg demitasse spoon: I was one of the lucky winners. In 1961, the station issued an attractive commemorative QSL card in a limited edition of only 2,000 on the occasion of the inauguration of their new studios. Mine is reproduced on page 81. [10]

Radio Japan (NHK) was perhaps the most generous, offering prizes to listeners who submitted monthly reception reports: I received a table lamp, books of woodblock prints and Japanese national parks and a bolt of hand-printed cotton *yukata* cloth that my mother transformed into a pair of pajamas for me. Radio Moscow sponsored a contest in which the prize was a 33rpm phonograph record: when I opened the envelope I was disappointed to discover that my record was broken. I wrote the station requesting a replacement, but it arrived broken, too!

Many stations in Latin America offered highly coveted pennants, known as *banderines* in Spanish. I was offered a *banderín* from several stations including Radio Nacional in Guatemala, Ecos del Torbes in San Cristóbal, Venezuela, and Radio Sarandí. Unfortunately, mine have been lost.

Section Two

Section Two of this book consists of reproductions of 34 cards from radio amateurs and shortwave listeners. In the late 1950's and the 1960's, many DXers

[10] Radio Netherlands Worldwide terminated its English-language shortwave broadcasts on June 29, 2012.

realized that, whereas amateurs had their own call signs, listeners didn't. Accordingly, Joe P. Morris, in Cleveland, Ohio, began offering DXers, "by permission of the FCC" individual WRØ- call signs. I have a 2¢ postcard dated July 24, 1957, in which Morris, the "Unofficial Representative," assigned me the call WRØ4AE. See the reproduction of Morris's postcard below.

Subsequently, *Popular Electronics* magazine began issuing impressive registration certificates to "Shortwave Monitors" suitable for framing. These "monitor registration" call signs began with WPE-.[11] My certificate, issued to WPE4AE, is reproduced on page 21. Seven of the cards from the United States display WPE- and six show WRØ- call signs. Since these cards resembled the QSL cards used by amateurs, hobbyists began swapping them in the 1960's. Since I was more interested in collecting QSL cards, I never bothered to go to the expense of printing up postcards with either of my shortwave monitor call signs.

Section Three

Section Three is a selection of greeting cards received from shortwave radio stations in nine countries.

Politics

It should be obvious that shortwave radio offered an excellent method of diffusing information and propaganda to a wide international audience. During the Cold War, the United States and the Soviet Union and its Eastern European allies engaged in an extensive and intense propaganda war. The United States operated Radio Free Europe to Eastern Europe and Radio Liberty to the Soviet Union. The Voice of America broadcast to those countries and the rest of the

[11] In 1970, the WPE- program was dropped and replaced by WDX- call signs.

world in as many as 70 languages from transmitters in the United States and relay stations in 15 countries around the world, some of whose QSL cards are reproduced herein.[12]

The Soviets and their allies naturally disliked these broadcasts and did not want their citizens to receive them. Thus they constructed powerful transmitters to disrupt those frequencies by emitting a continuous stream of annoying QRM electronic noise, familiar to every DXer in those days. However, since most of these jamming stations were located near urban areas, people in rural and remote parts of those countries were often able to tune in to the American stations. The Soviet Union broadcast Radio Moscow and Radio Tashkent, Uzbekistan, on shortwave, and most of the country's Eastern European allies—Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Romania and Bulgaria—transmitted in English daily to North America.

Sometimes a government will operate a propaganda radio station under a disguise. Prior to the American-backed invasion of Cuba in 1961, the Central Intelligence Agency operated such a clandestine station, Radio Swan "the International Voice of the Caribbean," whose transmitters were located on Great Swan Island, an uninhabited islet claimed at the time by both the United States and Honduras. QSL letters were issued by a proprietary front company known as the Gibraltar Steamship Corporation, whose offices were in New York. My QSL letter is reproduced on page 20. [13]

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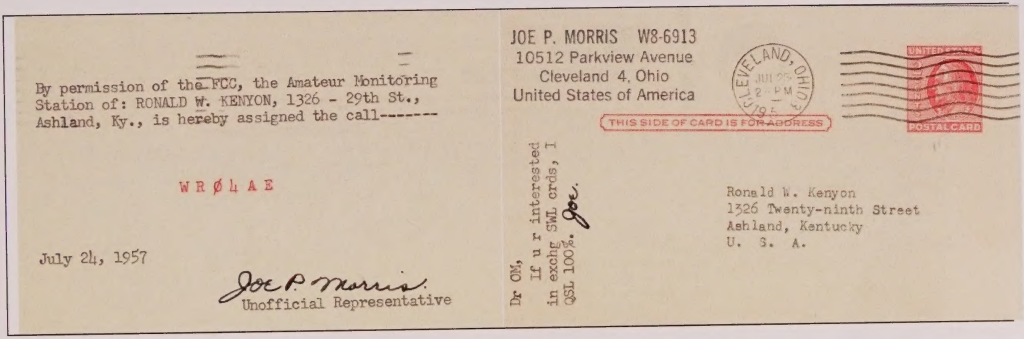
[12] In 2020 the VOA was broadcasting in 47 languages by shortwave and on the internet.

[13] After the failure of the invasion, Radio Swan was renamed Radio Americas and QSL cards were issued as late as 1966. The United States ultimately relinquished its claim to the Swan Islands in 1972. An essay, "Swan Island, its radio history including the CIA and the revenge of United Fruit," by Bartholomew Lee, was published in 2010 in the *AWA Review*, the journal of the Antique Wireless Association.



By permission of the FCC, the Amateur Monitoring Station of: RONALD W. KENYON, 1326 - 29th St., Ashland, Ky., is hereby assigned the call-------

W R Ø 4 A E

July 24, 1957

Joe P. Morris
Unofficial Representative

JOE P. MORRIS W8-6913
10512 Parkview Avenue
Cleveland 4, Ohio
United States of America

CLEVELAND, OHIO JUL 25 12 PM 1957

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

UNITED STATES POSTAL CARD

Dr OM, If u r interested in exchg SWL crds, I QSL 100%. Joe.

Ronald W. Kenyon
1326 Twenty-ninth Street
Ashland, Kentucky
U. S. A.

GIBRALTAR
STEAMSHIP
CORPORATION

437 FIFTH AVENUE · NEW YORK 16, N. Y.
MUrray Hill 5-4170

August 15, 1960

Mr. Ronald W. Kenyon
1326 Twenty-ninth Street
Ashland, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Kenyon:

Thank you for your recent letter concerning reception of Radio Swan programs. We are pleased to verify your report, which is in conformity with our program schedule, and is informative and helpful.

Radio Swan, the International Voice of the Caribbean, is a powerful new commercial station, owned by the Gibraltar Steamship Corporation. It is located in the Swan Islands, West Indies, approximately 100 miles northeast of Honduras.

We hope you will continue to be one of the thousands of listeners in our rapidly growing international audience.

Sincerely yours,

Horton H. Heath

Horton H. Heath
Commercial Manager

RADIO SWAN HOURS OF BROADCASTING

(Eastern Standard Time)

MEDIUM WAVE (1160 KC-50 KW)	SHORT WAVE (6 MC-7½ KW)
5:00 - 7:00 A.M. (in Spanish)	8:00 - 10:00 A.M.
7:00 - 8:00 P.M. (in English)	10:00 - 11:00 P.M.
8:00 - 9:30 P.M. (in Spanish)	11:00 - 12:30 P.M.

Short Wave Monitor

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION

This certificate has been issued upon recognition that

Ronald W. Kenyon

has shown active interest in radio communications; that he possesses the necessary equipment and has demonstrated the ability to monitor international radio transmissions.

His registered monitoring station, located at

Ashland, Kentucky, U.S.A.

is hereby assigned the station identification sign

WPE4AE

Date of Issue:

October, 1958

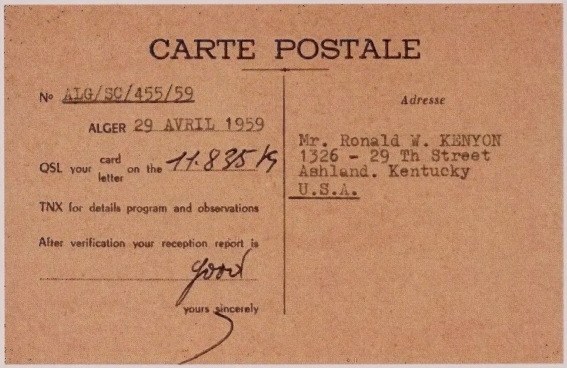
Certified by: Oliver Read W1ETI
Editor, Popular Electronics

Tom Kneitel

Tom Kneitel WPE2AB
Director of Monitor Station Registration

SECTION ONE
QSL CARDS

Algeria



Algeria was occupied by France from 1830 and considered administratively a province of France from 1848 until the country achieved independence in 1962.

Angola

CR6RZ ~

RADIO-ANGOLA (EMISSORA OFICIAL)

~ LUANDA-ANGOLA — PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA

THIS CONFIRMS YOUR RECEPTION OF OUR PROGRAM BROADCAST ON THE 24 / 2 / 59 AT 24.30 GMT. ON 17795 KC/S. POWER 10 Kw. AERIAL rhombic

WITH MANY THANKS AND BEST REGARDS FROM RADIO ANGOLA

30 / 2 / 59

(DIRECTOR)

Angola was an overseas province of Portugal from 1675 until it achieved independence in 1975.

Argentina

R.A.E.
RADIODIFUSION ARGENTINA AL EXTERIOR

L R A
RADIO NACIONAL

Agradece Your kind letter
5-VI-1958
Your report was fine

FRECUENCIA 9690 KC/S
POTENCIA 100 K W

PALACIO DE CORREOS BUENOS AIRES
REPUBLICA ARGENTINA

REPUBLICA ARGENTINA
MINISTERIO DE COMUNICACIONES
DIRECCION DE RADIODIFUSION
BUENOS AIRES

L R A

FRECUENCIA: 9690 Kc/s. (LONG DE ONDA: 31 m) - POTENCIA: 100 Kw.

"L R A RADIO DEL ESTADO" AGRADECE A UD. EL INFORME
SOBRE LA RECEPCION DE SUS TRANSMISIONES DEL DIA .....

Australia

RADIO AUSTRALIA
OVERSEAS SERVICE AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING COMMISSION
Box 780H, G.P.O.,
Melbourne.
BRISBANE
SYDNEY
CANBERRA
SHEPPARTON
MELBOURNE
LAUNCESTON
HOBART
PERTH
ADELAIDE
OFFICIAL VERIFICATION
Mr Ronald W. Kenyon
This confirms your reception of VLC 11 operating on 11-81
megacycles on February 1957 from 0715 E.S.T.
We thank you for your reception report.
for Programme Director
Radio Australia

Australian
Broadcasting
Commission
THE POSTMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT PROVIDES THE TECHNICAL SERVICES FOR THE A.B.C.
Head Office
264 Pitt Street,
Sydney, N.S.W.
POST CARD
Dear Sir,
Your report on reception dated 3rd March has been examined.
This confirms that you were listening to VLW9 on 23rd February at 1830 W.A.T. 1030 G.M.T.
This transmitter is located at Wanneroo, W.A. and operates on 9610 kc/s, 31.21 metres.
Thank you for your interest in reporting on our transmission.
Yours faithfully,
The AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING COMMISSION
Box. D. 190. G.P.O. Perth. W.A.
Mr. R. W. Kenyon,
1326 Twenty-ninth St.,
Ashland, Kentucky,
U.S.A.

This QSL card confirms reception of VLW9 in Perth, Western Australia.

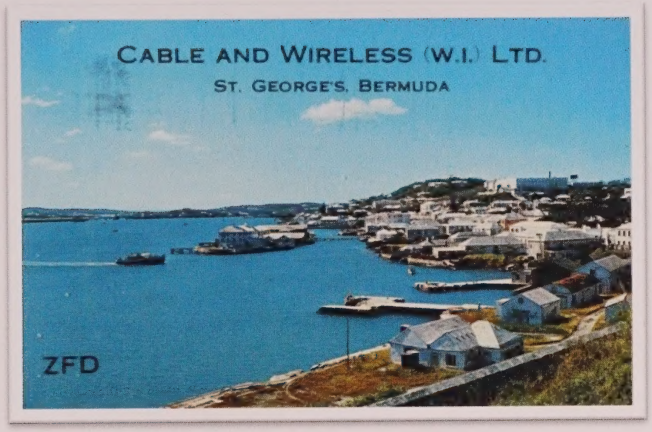
Belgian Congo (Zaire, Democratic Republic of Congo)

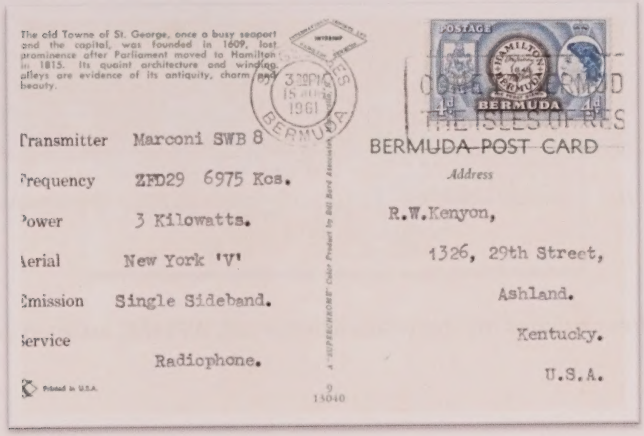
The Belgian Congo was a colony from 1908 until its independence in 1960. The station in Leopoldville, now Kinshasa, relayed broadcasts from Belgium. This QSL card commemorates the Universal and International Exposition in Brussels in 1958.

Belgium

Belgium calling the world
ORU
BRUSSELS
THE INTERNATIONAL GOODWILL STATION
LA VOIX DE LA CONCORDE
DE VRIENDSCHAPSBODE
THIS IS TO VERIFY YOUR REPORT ON OUR BROADCAST OF 13/8/60
STATION ORU
FREQ 17845 Kc/S
100 Kw. - 20 Kw.
BELGIAN NATIONAL BROADCASTING SERVICE
SHORTWAVE DIVISION - P. O. B. 26 - BRUSSELS 1 - BELGIUM

Bermuda


CABLE AND WIRELESS (W.I.) LTD.
ST. GEORGE'S, BERMUDA
ZFD

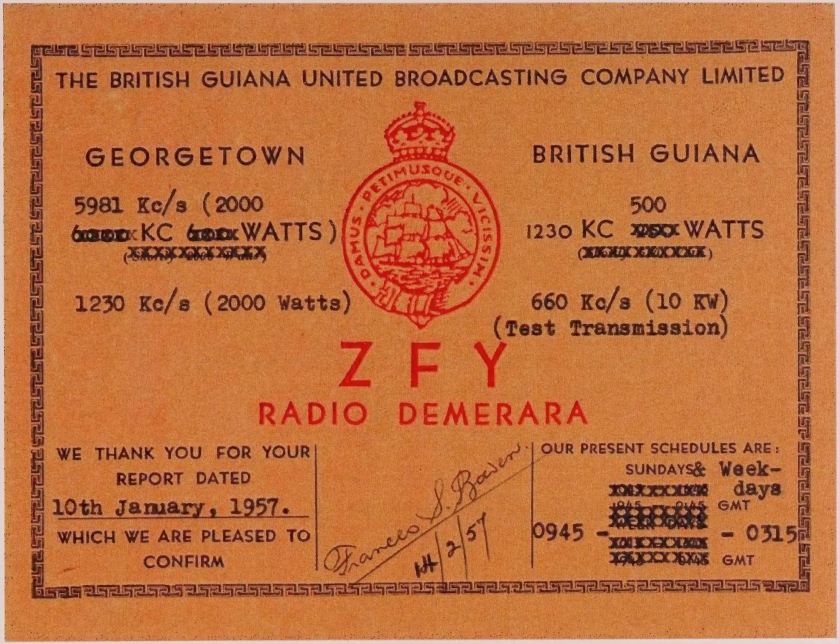

The old Towne of St. George, once a busy seaport and the capital, was founded in 1609, lost prominence after Parliament moved to Hamilton in 1815. Its quaint architecture and winding alleys are evidence of its antiquity, charm and beauty.
Transmitter Marconi SWB 8
Frequency ZFD29 6975 Kcs.
Power 3 Kilowatts.
Aerial New York 'V'
Emission Single Sideband.
Service Radiophone.
Printed in U.S.A.
BERMUDA
POSTAGE
BERMUDA POST CARD
Address
R.W.Kenyon,
1326, 29th Street,
Ashland.
Kentucky.
U.S.A.

Brazil

VIA HEKEH - HLK 1961
JUL 25 1961
Obrigado por suas informações sobre nossa estação.
Many thanks for your repport about our station. ZYZ-28
Nossas estações são:
Our stations are:
PRA 9 - 1.220 Kcs - 50.000 watts
ZYZ 27 - 9.575 Kcs - 10.000 watts
ZYZ 28 - 11.775 Kcs - 10.000 watts
Nossas transmissões são de 6.00 às 24 horas para onda curta, hora do Rio de Janeiro e de 24 horas por dia para onda média.
Our transmissions are from 6.00 AM to 12 P. M. Rio de Janeiro time for the short wave transmitters and 24 hours a day for the medium wave transmitters.
Gretos
Thanks
WPE4AE
Twenty-ninth
Ashland - Kentucky
U. S. A.

Note that my address included my shortwave monitor call, WPE4AE, assigned in October 1959.

British Guiana (Guyana)

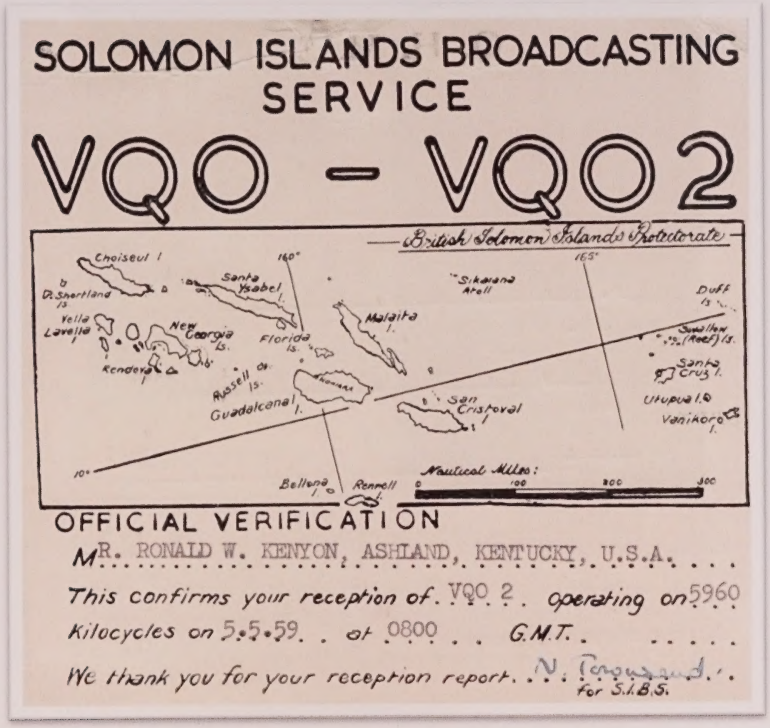


What is now Guyana was a British colony from 1814 to 1966. Demerara was a Dutch colony from 1745 to 1815.

British Honduras (Belize)

O.H.M.S. stands for On Her Majesty's Service, essentially franked mail.

British Solomon Islands


SOLOMON ISLANDS BROADCASTING SERVICE

VQ0 – VQ0 2

British Solomon Islands Protectorate

Choiseul I.
Shortland Is.
Santa Ysabel I.
Vella Lavella I.
New Georgia Is.
Florida Is.
Kenderā I.
Russell Is.
Guadalcanal I.
Malaita I.
S. Ikaiana Atoll
San Cristoval I.
Duff Is.
Swallow (Reef) Is.
Santa Cruz I.
Utupua I.
Vanikoro I.
Bellona I.
Rennell I.
Nautical Miles: 0 100 200 300

OFFICIAL VERIFICATION

MR. RONALD W. KENYON, ASHLAND, KENTUCKY, U.S.A. . . .

This confirms your reception of VQ0 2 operating on 5960 Kilocycles on 5.5.59. . at 0800 . . G.M.T. . . . . .

We thank you for your reception report. . . N. Ferguson . . .

for S.I.B.S.

The British Solomon Islands Protectorate was granted independence on July 7, 1978.

Bulgaria

Sofia, Feb.7th, 1959

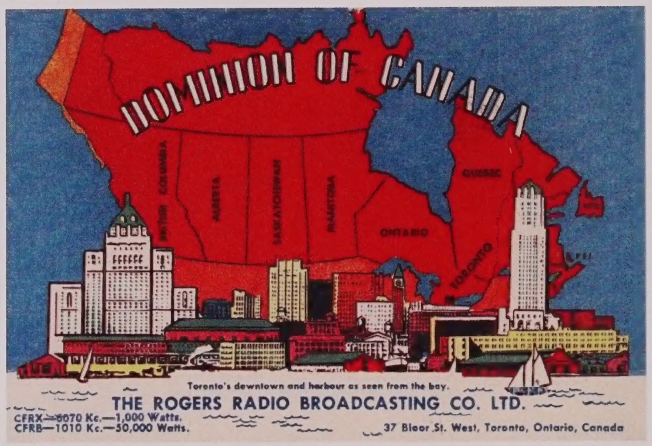
Many thanks for your reception report for Dec.24th, 1958 at 20.00 h. ~~GMT~~/EST on 8.7 mcs., 30.93 m. It has been checked and found correct.

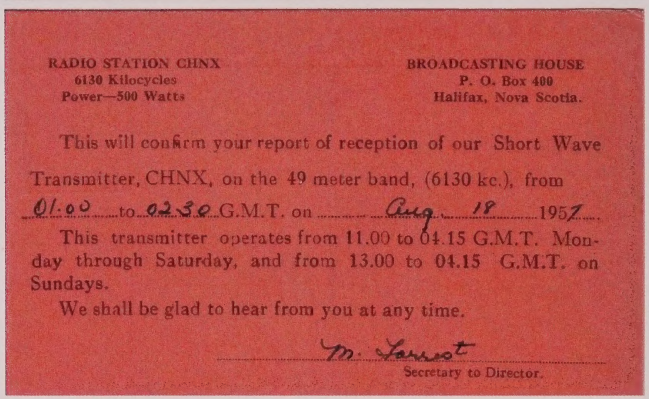
Any further reports as well as comments on our broadcasts will be welcome.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE BROADCASTS
RADIO SOFIA
SOFIA, BULGARIA

Canada

CBC
RADIO-CANADA
INTERNATIONAL SERVICE • MONTREAL • CANADA
MONTREAL
We are pleased to verify your report on the reception of CBC International Service
Nous sommes heureux de confirmer votre rapport d'écoute du Service International de Radio-Canada
Station.....CKRP..... Poste
Frequency.....21.60 Mc/s Fréquence
Time and Date.....07.50 am E.S.T. Heure et date.....Feb..10..1957
Your report has been found to be correct. Thank you and best wishes from CANADA.
Votre rapport est exact en tout point. Merci et meilleurs voeux du CANADA.
SUPERVISOR ENGINEERING SERVICES
International Service Canadian Broadcasting Corporation
Service International Société Radio Canada
P.O. Box 6,000 Case Postale
MONTREAL, CANADA
MONTREAL QUEBEC 17 V 57
CANADA
Mr. Ronald W. Kenyon,
1326 Twenty-ninth Street,
Ashland, Kentucky,
U.S.A.





RADIO STATION CHNX
6130 Kilocycles
Power—500 Watts

BROADCASTING HOUSE
P. O. Box 400
Halifax, Nova Scotia.

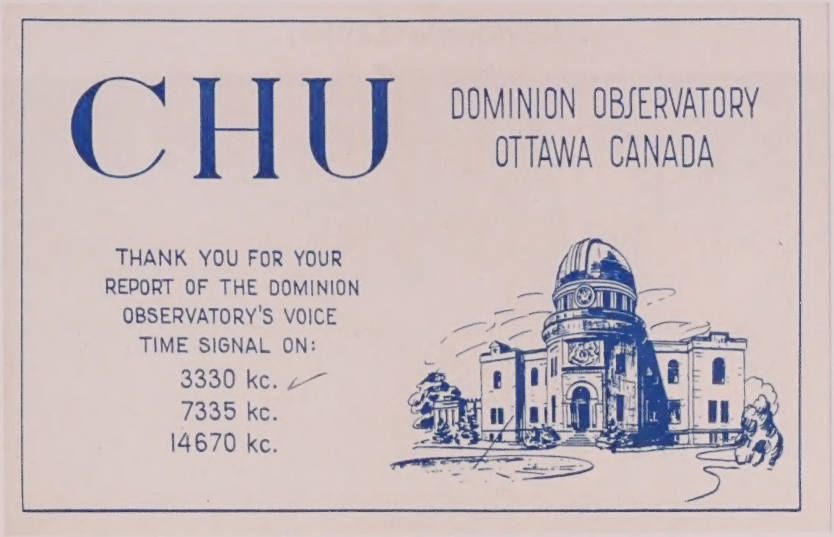
This will confirm your report of reception of our Short Wave Transmitter, CHNX, on the 49 meter band, (6130 kc.), from 01.00 to 02.30 G.M.T. on Aug. 18 1951.

This transmitter operates from 11.00 to 04.15 G.M.T. Monday through Saturday, and from 13.00 to 04.15 G.M.T. on Sundays.

We shall be glad to hear from you at any time.

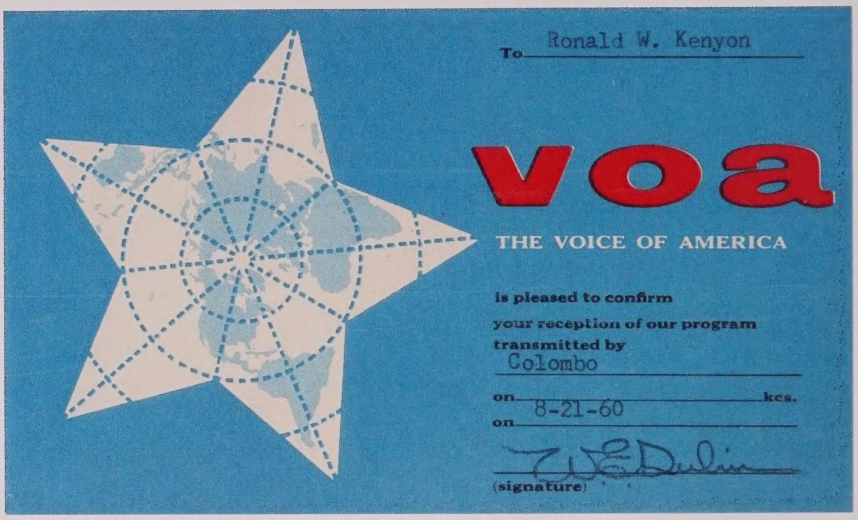
M. Lamont
Secretary to Director.

Rogers Radio, founded in 1952, is a network of 52 stations in Canada. The Maritime Broadcasting System in Halifax was founded in 1931. In 2001 CHNX went off the air.



CHU is a shortwave time signal station operated by the Institute for National Measurement Standards in Ottawa. Its operation is similar to the American stations WWV and WWVH.

Ceylon (Sri Lanka)



The Voice of America operated many relay stations around the world including this station in Colombo. The British granted Ceylon independence in 1948 and the country changed its name to Sri Lanka in 1972.

China

Brilliance (*left*) and Golden Dragon (*right*)

RADIO PEKING

Peking, China

Oct.24 1957

Dear Mr. Kenyon,

We are glad to confirm your reception report on our programme transmitted on 25m.b. xxxx dated Oct.5 1957. We thank you for writing and hope you will continue to do so.

Sincerely yours,
Radio Peking

The Chinese changed the spelling of their capital from Peking to Beijing in 1978.

Colombia

Mr.

We received your letter dated in which you report to us your reception of the

After having compared with our files the report of the program that you heard we find it

We thank you for all the data you give us about our broadcasts and we wish you will help to spread information about Accion Cultural Popular, an undertaking of the Catholic Church for the welfare of the rural population.

Sr. RONALD W. Kenyon

Recibimos su carta de Nov. 26/57 *en la cual nos comunica el reporte de recepción del* 25 de noviembre de 1957

Después de haber comparado con nuestros archivos el reporte del programa que Ud. ha escuchado, lo hemos encontrado correcto

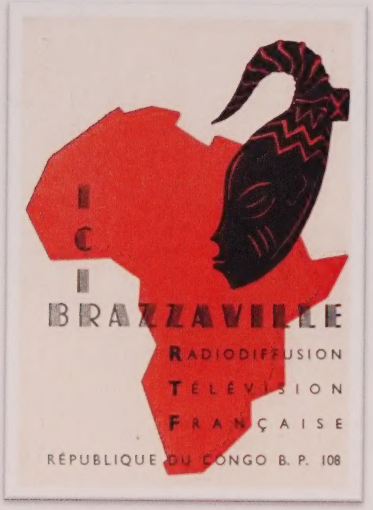
Le agradecemos todas las informaciones que nos da sobre nuestras transmisiones y ojalá hiciera conocer esta obra de Acción Cultural Popular, una obra de la Iglesia Católica en bien de los campesinos.

Luis M. Pick P.
Ing. Jefe Electrónica

ACPO
Depto. Electrónica

Radio Sutatenza broadcast cultural and educational programs between 1947 and 1990.

Congo Brazzaville (Republic of the Congo)



RADIO - BRAZZAVILLE
vous remercie pour votre rapport d'écoute et en confirme l'exactitude.
thanks for your reception report which was found to be correct.
Date : 12/8/60 - 20.30/21 GM
Fréquences et puissances :
Frequencies and power :
RADIO - BRAZZAVILLE (FZI)
11.725 Kc 25 m 58 50 Kw
11.970 Kc 25 m 06 50 Kw
15.420 Kc 19 m 45 50 Kw
15.440 Kc 19 m 43 50 Kw
17.720 Kc 16 m 93
21.500 Kc 13 m 95 (Expérimental)
9.625 Kc 31 m 16 50 Kw
9.730 Kc 30 m 83 7 Kw
5.970 Kc 50 m 25 3 Kw
Mr. Ronald W. KENYON
1328 Twenty Ninth St.
ASHLAND
Kentucky
USA
PAR AVION

Congo-Brazzaville, a part of French Equatorial Africa, was granted independence on August 15, 1960.

Costa Rica

T I F C
"But God commendeth His love toward us, in that while we were yet sinners, Christ died for us."
Romans 5:8
Apartado 2710
San José
Costa Rica

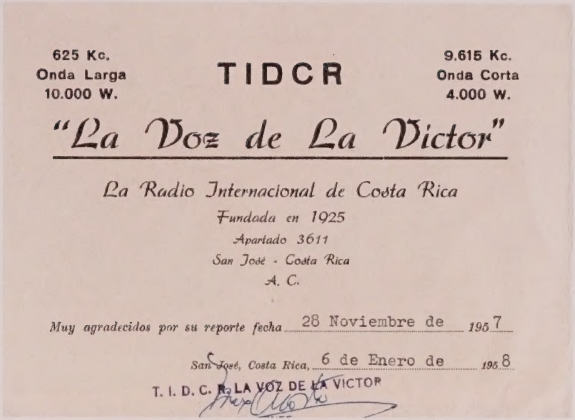
TIFC - 3	9645 Kcs.	2,000 Watts
TIFC - 2	6037 Kcs.	2,000 Watts
TIFC	995 Kcs.	10,000 Watts

Con esta tarjeta confirmamos
This card is to confirm your

su recepción de TIFC, Faro del Caribe
reception of TIFC, Lighthouse of the Caribbean

en la frecuencia de 9.645, fecha
on the frecuency , date
August 2, 1955
a las horas GMT
at 23.00 o' clock GMT

Mr. Ronald W. Kenyon
1226 20th Street
Ashland
Kentucky, U S A



625 Kc.
Onda Larga
10.000 W.

TIDCR

9.615 Kc.
Onda Corta
4.000 W.

"La Voz de La Victor"

La Radio Internacional de Costa Rica
Fundada en 1925
Apartado 3611
San José - Costa Rica
A. C.

Muy agradecidos por su reporte fecha 28 Noviembre de 1957

San José, Costa Rica, 6 de Enero de 1958

T. I. D. C. R. LA VOZ DE LA VICTOR

The marimba is the national musical instrument of Costa Rica and Guatemala.

Cuba

CIRCUITO CMQ

PINAR DEL RIO	CMAQ	920	KC.	1.000 W
HABANA	CMQ	630	KC.	25.000 W
"	COCQ	8.825	KC.	5.000 W
SANTA CLARA	CMHQ	640	KC.	15.000 W
CAMAGÜEY	CMJL	920	KC.	10.000 W
HOLGUIN	CMKJ	730	KC.	10.000 W
SANTIAGO	CMKU	850	KC.	2.000 W

HABANA CUBA

EL CIRCUITO CMQ LE AGRADECE SU
CMQ NETWORK GREATLY APPRECIATES YOUR
REPORTE DE ESTA FECHA: 26 de Julio de 1957.
REPORT OF:

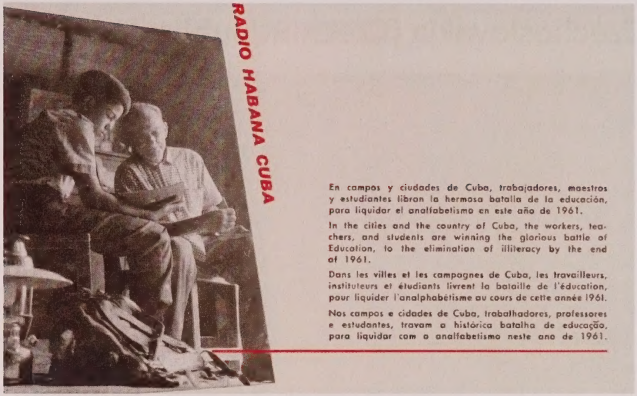
CIRCUITO NACIONAL CUBANO

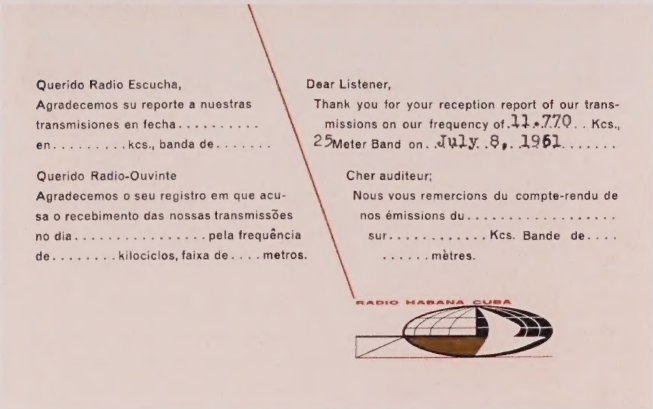
PINAR DEL RIO	CMAN	840	KC.	1.000 W
HABANA	CMW	590	KC.	25.000 W
"	COCY	11.740	KC.	1.000 W
MATANZAS	CMGF	930	KC.	250 W
JOVELLANOS	CMGN	960	KC.	500 W
SANTA CLARA	CMHI	570	KC.	10.000 W
CIEGO DE AVILA	CMJM	840	KC.	500 W
CAMAGUEY	CMJN	960	KC.	5.000 W
HOLGUIN	CMKV	600	KC.	10.000 W
STGO. DE CUBA	CMKN	930	KC.	1.000 W
GUANTANAMO	CMDN	1.110	KC.	250 W

CNC

CIRCUITO NACIONAL CUBANO

CNC RELOJ DE CUBA AGRADECE CORDIALMENTE SU
CNC RELOJ DE CUBA GREATLY APPRECIATES YOUR
REPORTE DE 28 JULIO 1957.-
REPORT OF
Director Técnico.-


RADIO HABANA CUBA
En campos y ciudades de Cuba, trabajadores, maestros y estudiantes libran la hermosa batalla de la educación, para liquidar el analfabetismo en este año de 1961.
In the cities and the country of Cuba, the workers, teachers, and students are winning the glorious battle of Education, to the elimination of illiteracy by the end of 1961.
Dans les villes et les campagnes de Cuba, les travailleurs, instituteurs et étudiants livrent la bataille de l'éducation, pour liquider l'analphabétisme au cours de cette année 1961.
Nos campos e cidades de Cuba, trabalhadores, professores e estudantes, travam a histórica batalha de educação, para liquidar com o analfabetismo neste ano de 1961.


Querido Radio Escucha,
Agradecemos su reporte a nuestras transmisiones en fecha.....
en.....kcs., banda de.....
Querido Radio-Ouvinte
Agradecemos o seu registro em que acusa o recebimento das nossas transmissões no dia.....pela frequência de.....kilociclos, faixa de....metros.
Dear Listener,
Thank you for your reception report of our transmissions on our frequency of 11.770 Kcs., 25 Meter Band on July 8, 1961.....
Cher auditeur;
Nous vous remercions du compte-rendu de nos émissions du.....sur.....Kcs. Bande de.....mètres.
RADIO HABANA CUBA

CNC and CMQ, founded in 1933, were private stations. Radio Habana Cuba is a government station founded on May 1, 1961.

Czechoslovakia (Czech Republic, Slovakia)

CZECHOSLOVAK BROADCASTING CORPORATION
Praha XII, Stalinova 12
Czechoslovakia

March 23 196

DEAR RADIO FRIEND:

Many thanks for your communication of February 16 1956, reporting reception of our short wave transmission of Feb. 16,56 00.30 GMT. We have checked your data by our log and take pleasure in verifying your programme heard on wavelength 31.02 m.

We shall appreciate your further reports as well as suggestions and criticisms of our programmes. They help us in arranging future programmes for you and bring us into closer contact with our overseas friends.

Thanking you again for your interest and wishing you good reception in the future, we are,

Yours sincerely

PRAHA-HRADČANY

Ronald W. Kenyon
1326 Twenty-Ninth St.
Ashland, Kentucky
USA

Denmark

Copenhagen, 9/11, 1956

DEAR LISTENER,

Your report of 9/2 1956 concerning our broadcast on 9520 kc/s, 31.51 m, 50 kw, call letters OZ F5 at 0300-0400 GMT on 9/2 1956, beamed to NORTH AMERICA is hereby verified.

Sincerely yours,

Paul Berg

SHORTWAVE DEPT.

Dominican Republic

The capital city of the Dominican Republic, Santo Domingo, was known as Ciudad Trujillo from 1936 to 1961.

Ecuador

HCJB, broadcasting in Spanish, English and indigenous languages, was founded in 1931 and was the world's first Christian missionary station.

Egypt

الأذاعة
المصرية
القاهرة
RADIODIFFUSION
EGYPTIENNE
LE CAIRE
EGYPTIAN
BROADCASTING
CAIRO

EGYPTE
مصر
تأييد
تلفنيا بالتقرير تقريركم عن الإرسال
الساعة بتوقيت
بالبريد الجوى
AIR MAIL
Verification of Reception
We Acknowledge with thanks your Reception Report on
our Latin transmission at 23.3e - 24.3o G.M.T.
of 9795 Kc/s on 25.8.1957
Ralph Marcus
Monitoring Section
Egyptian Broadcasting
Mr. Ronald W. Kenyon
1326 Twenty-ninth St.
Ashland, Kentucky,
U. S. A.

Finland

Helsinki-Pori 1/10, 1959

Dear Mr

Your report of 26/6 1959 concerning our broadcasts on 15190 Kc/s 19.75 m, 100 kW, call letters checks well with our own log.

Sincerely yours

The Finnish Short Wave Broadcasting Station at Pori, Finland (Suomi)
Georgr. loc. 21° 52' E, 61° 28' N

We kindly thank you for your correct reception report on our special programme

"Musical Mailbag",
the 26th of June,1959,
2030-2050 GMT

Over the shortwave transmitter OIX4

Many thanks for the very nice and detailed report. It is a pleasure to handle over our QSL. We really hope to get further reports from you in the future. Your report was the first received from Kentucky.

73, Finlands DX-Club

Mr.
Ronald W.Kenyon,
1326 - 29th Street,
ASHLAND
KENTUCKY/ USA

France

La Radiodiffusion-Télévision Française vous remercie d'avoir écouté son émission du 25 Août 1957 *sur la fréquence* 9765 *kHz.*

Elle vous adresse ci-joint un tableau résumant les horaires et les caractéristiques de ses émissions diffusées sur Ondes Courtes et vous présente ses compliments.

French Equatorial Africa (Chad, Central African Republic, Republic of Congo, Gabon)

RADIO BRAZZAVILLE
AFRIQUE ÉQUATORIALE FRANÇAISE
FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA
P. O. Box 108 BRAZZAVILLE
RADIO-BRAZZAVILLE
vous remercie pour votre rapport d'écoute et en confirme l'exactitude.
thanks for your reception report which was found to be correct.
Date
Fréquences et puissances :
Frequencies and power :
RADIO-BRAZZAVILLE
11.970 Kc 25 m 06 50 Kw
15.420 Kc 19 m 45 50 Kw
15.440 Kc 19 m 43 50 Kw
9.625 Kc 31 m 16 50 Kw
9.730 Kc 30 m 83 7 Kw
5.970 Kc 50 m 25 3 Kw
RADIO-A. E. F.
5.970 Kc 50 m 25
15.440 Kc 19 m 43
9.625 Kc 31 m 16
9.964 Kc 30 m 10
4.795 Kc 62 m 56
1.484 Kc 202 m

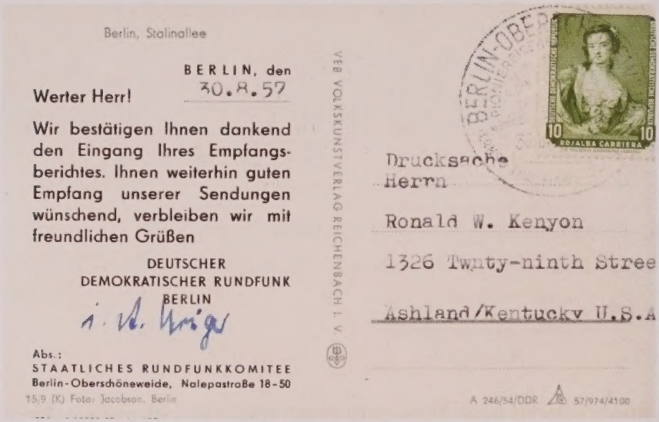
French Equatorial Africa was founded in 1910 and dissolved in 1958 when each of its four components became a separate nation. Brazzaville, across the Congo River from Leopoldville (Kinshasa) was its capital.

French West Africa (Mauritania, Senegal, Mali, Guinea-Conakry, Côte d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso, Benin, Niger)

RADIO-DAKAR 21/11/57
Monsieur,
Nous vous remercions cordialement du compte-rendu d'écoute que vous nous avez adressé le : 2.9.57
jour : 31.8.57
heure : 6h30
fréquence : 25m22
et nous avons vérifié sa conformité.
Veuillez agréer, Monsieur, avec les compliments et les remerciements de Radio-Dakar, nos sincères salutations.
GOUVERNEMENT GÉNÉRAL DE L'A.O.F.
Dr Ronald W. Kenyon
1326 Twenty-ninth Str.
ASHLAND
KENTUCKY
U.S.A.

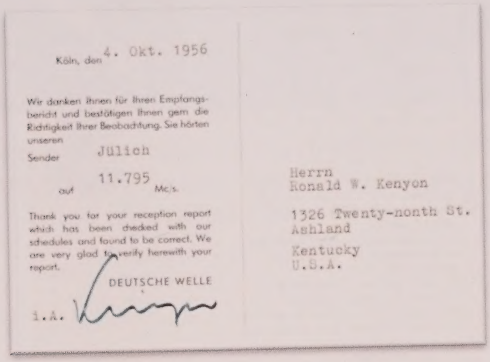
French West Africa existed from 1895 until 1958. Dakar was its capital starting in 1902.

German Democratic Republic



The German Democratic Republic (East Germany) existed from October 7, 1949, until its reunification with the German Federal Republic on October 3, 1990.

German Federal Republic



Köln, den 4. Okt. 1956

Wir danken Ihnen für Ihren Empfangsbericht und bestätigen Ihnen gern die Richtigkeit Ihrer Beobachtung. Sie hörten unseren

Sender Julich

auf 11.795 Mc/s.

Thank you for your reception report which has been checked with our schedules and found to be correct. We are very glad to verify herewith your report.

DEUTSCHE WELLE

i.A.

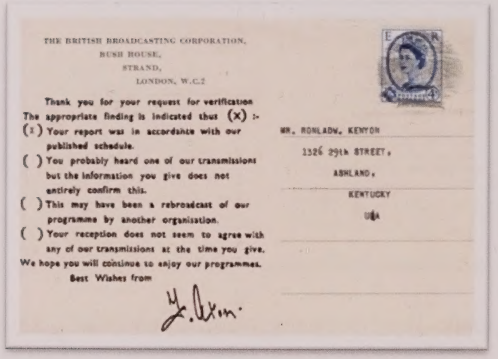
Herrn
Ronald W. Kenyon

1326 Twenty-month St.
Ashland

Kentucky
U.S.A.

The German Federal Republic (West Germany) was created on May 23, 1949, as a result of the merger of the three zones occupied by the Allied powers: the United States, the United Kingdom and France.

Great Britain

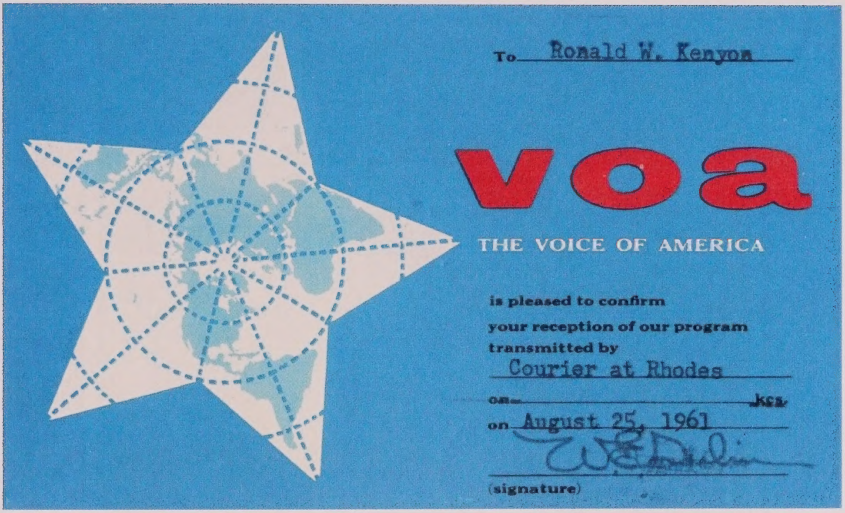


THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION,
BUSH HOUSE,
STRAND,
LONDON, W.C.2

Thank you for your request for verification
The appropriate finding is indicated thus (x) :-
(x) Your report was in accordance with our published schedule.
( ) You probably heard one of our transmissions but the information you give does not entirely confirm this.
( ) This may have been a rebroadcast of our programme by another organisation.
( ) Your reception does not seem to agree with any of our transmissions at the time you give.
We hope you will continue to enjoy our programmes.
Best Wishes from

MR. RONLADW. KENYON
2326 29th STREET,
ASHLAND,
KENTUCKY
USA

Greece



The Voice of America operated many relay stations around the world including this station on board the unarmed USCGC *Courier*, a Coast Guard cutter anchored at the Greek island of Rhodes from 1952 to 1964.

Guatemala

TRANSMITIENDO GRATAS NUEVAS A LEGRES
Telling the Good News Abroad

From
GUATEMALA
"Beautiful land
of the Quetzal"

Frequencies:
720 kc
5,952.5 kc
9,668 kc
11,850 kc

Facts:
The Quetzal is the national emblem of Guatemala. This bird seldom survives in captivity, hence, symbol of liberty.

"If the Son (Christ) therefore shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed". John 8.36.

Flashes from TGNA

TECHNICAL

1. Dual Band-switch transmitter.
2. Stacked "Quad" Rotary beam antennas.
3. Tubes--Eimac-4-1000A's
4. Three towers.
5. Power 5 Kw on each freq.

PROGRAM

1. Non-commercial, cultural, educational and religious.
2. Spanish broadcasts 6.30 to 8.00 a. m. and ~~4.30~~ 4:45 to 9.00 p. m. (C.S.T.)
3. English broadcasts 9.00 to 10.45 p. m. (C.S.T.)

PRIMARY PURPOSE - "Telling the Good News Abroad"

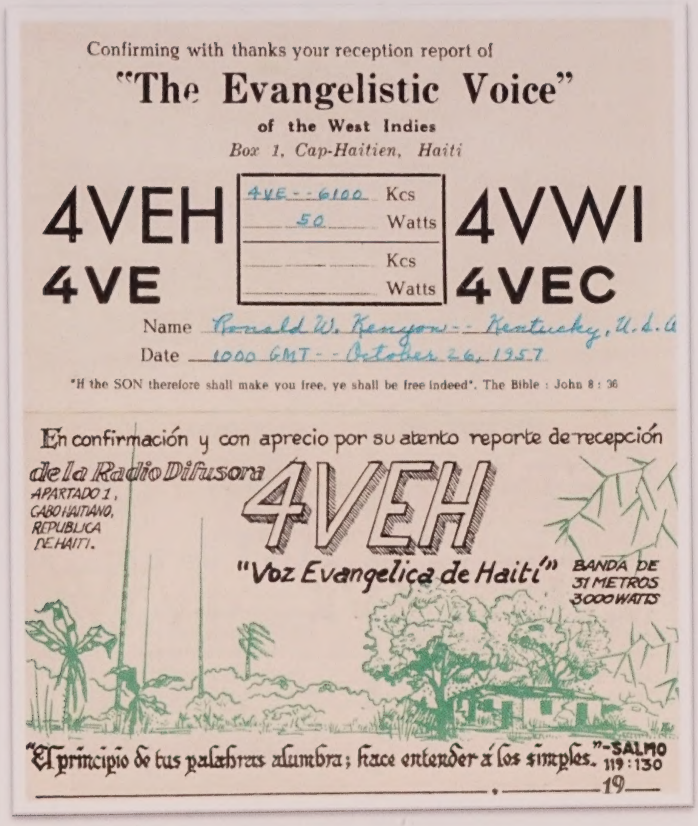
Financed - By voluntary contributions of interested friends.

TNX - 4 - UR - report on 9668 MC dated 8/21/52 73's

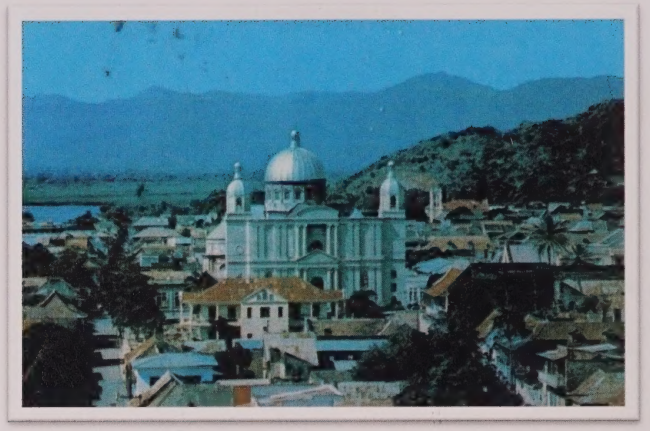
Box 601
Guatemala City, C. A.

Chief Technician

TGNA dates from August 6, 1950.

Haiti

Confirming with thanks your reception report of
"The Evangelistic Voice"
of the West Indies
Box 1, Cap-Haitien, Haiti
4VEH
4VE
4VE - 6100 Kcs
50 Watts
Kcs
Watts
4VWI
4VEC
Name Ronald W. Kenyon - - Kentucky, U.S.A
Date 1000 GMT - - October 26, 1957
"If the SON therefore shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed". The Bible : John 8 : 36
En confirmación y con aprecio por su atento reporte de recepción
de la Radio Difusora
APARTADO 1,
CABO HAITIANO,
REPUBLICA
DE HAITI.
4VEH
"Voz Evangelica de Haiti"
BANDA DE
31 METROS
3000 WATTS
"El principio de tus palabras alumbra; hace entender á los simples." -SALMO 119:130
19

Radio 4VEH in Cap-Haïtien, Haiti, was founded in 1950.



19th Sept. 1956

Catholic Cathedral amidst City of Cap-Haitien, Haiti, West Indies.
Color photo from Kodachrome by Byron Coronnos

Radio Commerce takes pleasure in acknowledging receipt of your report dated the 2 Sept. 1956 and thanks you for same. The information therein contained was compared to our logs and proved correct. It has therefore been forwarded to our Technical Department which will find it, we feel sure, quite helpful.

With renewed thanks and best wishes from Haiti.

RADIO COMMERCE

Per: J Thor

Distributed by Byron Coronnos, Port-au-Prince, Haiti, West Indies.
Reproduction Interdite
Made in U. S. A.

Genuine Natural Color Made by Photochrom Inc., West Plainfield, N.J.

PLACE STAMP HERE

POST CARD

Mr. Ronald W. Kenyon,
1326 29th Street,
Ashland, Kentucky,
U. S. A.

REPUBLIQUE D'HAITI

Hungary

BUDAPEST
Látkép a Kossuth-híddal

RADIO BUDAPEST
HUNGARY

April 10 1956

DEAR LISTENER.

Many thanks for your report of reception of our transmission dated March 25
1956 at 1.30-2.00 P.M. hours E.S.T. We take pleasure in verifying your report. The station you heard is Radio Budapest, operating on the 30.5 metreband, 98 me/s.
We shall appreciate your further reports, as well as comments on our broadcasts.

Yours faithfully,
FOREIGN LANGUAGE
BROADCAST DEPARTMENT

L.-F. 135-561

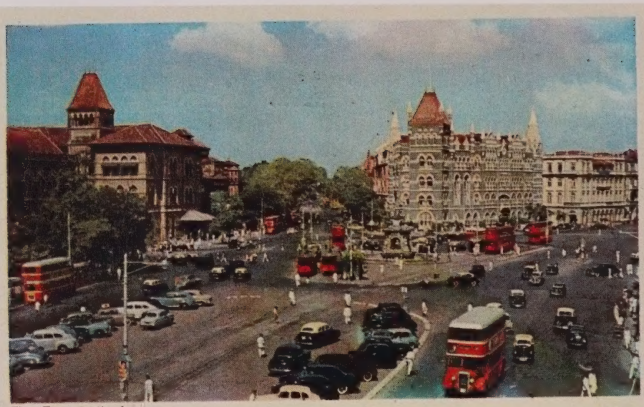
Újpesti nyomda (K) — 705

— Képeslapárusító Alap Kiadóvállalata, Budapest —

60 MAGYAR POSTA

Mr. Ronald [illegible]
1326 29 [illegible]
Ashland Kentucky
U.S.A.

India



Flora Fountain, Bombay

POST CARD

ALL INDIA RADIO

The Director and Staff

External Services Division, All India Radio,

gratefully acknowledge your communication of.....10th November 1967

and take great pleasure in confirming your Reception Report.

Produced by the Advertising Branch, Ministry of I. & B., Govt. of India and issued by the Tourist Division, Ministry of Transport. Printed in India by M/s. Glasgow Printing Co., Ltd., Howrah

Indonesia

Station Ydf8 Freq.: 9865 Kc/s

Dear Mr. Ronald W.Kenyon,

We gratefully acknowledge your report on

station : Ydf8

frequency : 9685 kcs - 31.3 m

date : 11 June 1959

time : 11.00 - 12.01 gmt.

Remarks:
Many thanksf your
reception report.

Best wishes and
many greetings from:

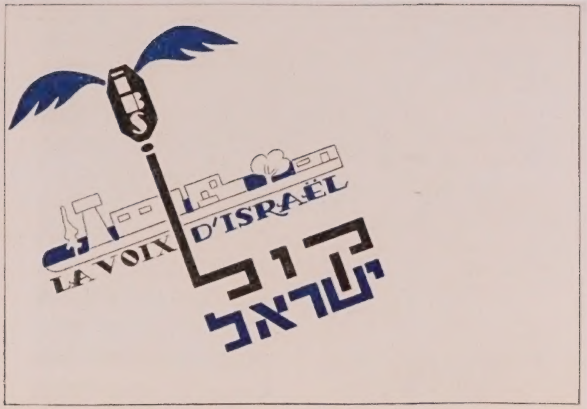
QSL - manager,

Radio Republik Indonesia
P. O. Box 157 — DJAKARTA

(2.000 lb. 11 × 15 cm) 4819—'58

the Voice of Indonesia
Station ydf6
Freq.: 9710 Kc/s

Israel



POST CARD גלויית דואר

Thank you for your report on the reception of The Voice of Israel's short-wave station 4XB31 *on frequency* 9.008 *kc.,* 33,3 *meters, from* 21.15 *GMT to* 22.15 *GMT on* 4.11.56

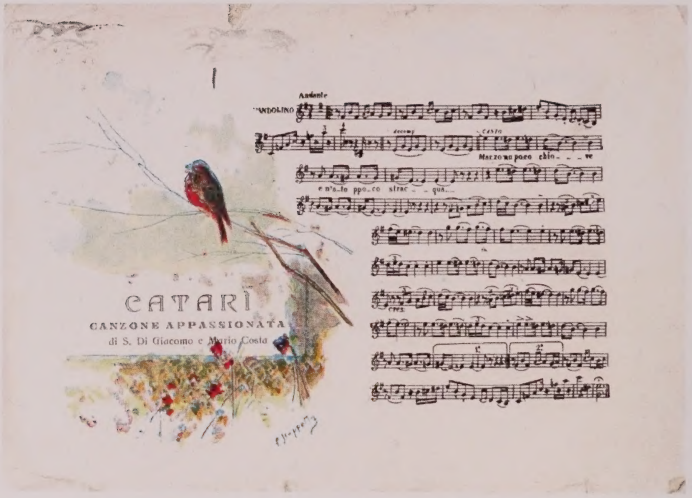
Your report has been checked with our records and is correct in every detail. We, therefore, are very pleased to verify your report of reception.

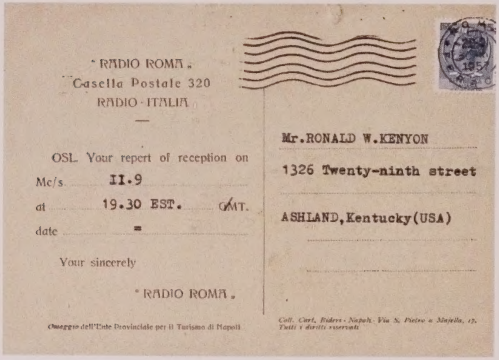
Best wishes from Israel. !שלום

"THE VOICE OF ISRAEL"
Israel Broadcasting Service
JERUSALEM P. O. B. 1082

KOL ZION LAGOLAH

Mr. Ronald W. Kenyon,
1326 Twenty ninth Street
Ashland, Kentucky,
U.S.A.

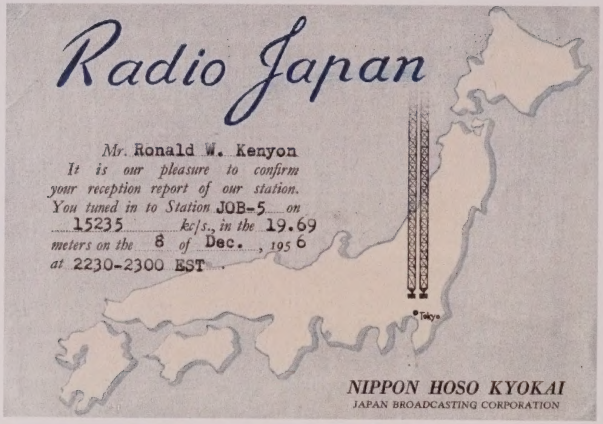
Italy

MANDOLINO
Marzo no poco chin- - - ve
e m'a..to po..co stac - - cas..
CATARÌ
CANZONE APPASSIONATA
di S. Di Giacomo e Mario Costa


" RADIO ROMA "
Casella Postale 320
RADIO-ITALIA
OSL. Your repert of reception on
Mc/s. 11.9
at 19.30 EST. GMT.
date =
Your sincerely
" RADIO ROMA "
Mr.RONALD W.KENYON
1326 Twenty-ninth street
ASHLAND,Kentucky(USA)
Omaggio dell'Ente Provinciale per il Turismo di Napoli
Tutti i diritti riservati

Ivory Coast (Côte d'Ivoire)

Ivory Coast gained its independence on August 6, 1960. Note the six vernacular languages in which the station was broadcasting: Baoulé, Dioula, Ebrié, Bété, Sénoufo and Mossi.

Japan


Radio Japan
Mr. Ronald W. Kenyon
It is our pleasure to confirm your reception report of our station. You tuned in to Station JOB-5 on 15235 kc/s., in the 19.69 meters on the 8 of Dec. , 1956 at 2230-2300 EST .
Tokyo
NIPPON HOSO KYOKAI
JAPAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION

POST CARD

Mr. Ronald W. Kenyon

It is our pleasure to confirm your reception report of our station. You tuned in to Station JOA-20 *on* 17825 *kc/s., in the* 16.83 *meters on the* 2nd *of* October, *1956 at* 1930-1950 EST.

NIPPON HOSO KYOKAI
JAPAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION

A famous Japanese landscape painting depicting one of the fifty-three stages on the old Tokaido road, done by a Japanese 'Ukiyoe' painter, Hiroshige Ando (1797–1858).

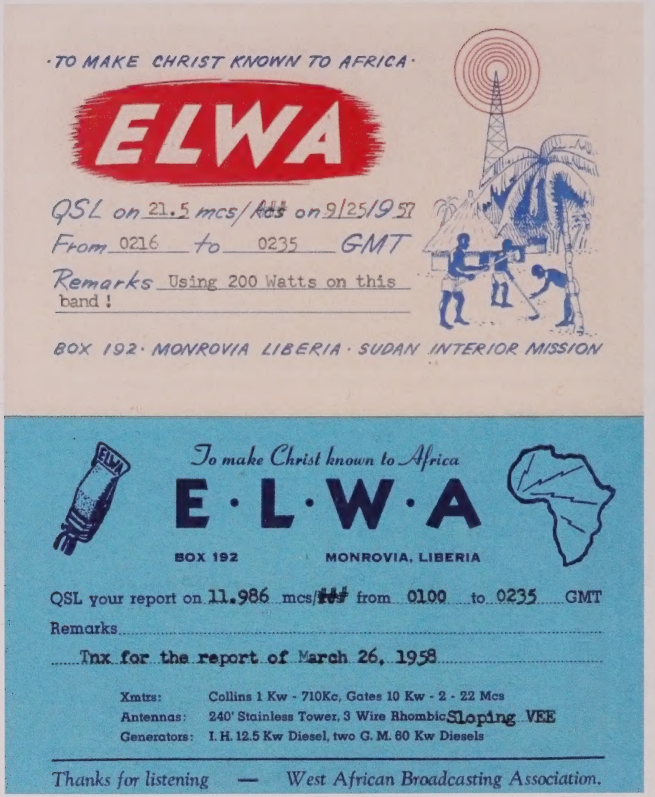
郵便はがき
Mr. Ronald W. Kenyon
1326 Twenty-ninth St.
Ashland, Kentackey
U. S. A.
342
Dear DX-Friend,
Thank you very much for your report.
This is to verify that you heard one of the J.S.W.C. Special Programmes of the following stations. (Time: GMT)
1) Radio Republik Indonesia, Djakarta, INDONESIA.
Dec. 16, 1956: 1145-1158; 1515-1528 on 4910/9710 kc.
1845-1958 on 9865/11795 kc.
2) IBRA Radio (SWEDEN), transmitted over R. Africa-Tanger.
Dec. 18, 1956 1845-1900; Jan. 8, 1957 1000-1915 on 8550/11511 kc.
3) Radio Pakistan, Karachi, PAKISTAN.
Jan. 5, 1957: 1935-1959 on 7010/9740 kc.
4) Radio Sweden, Stockholm, SWEDEN.
Jan. 7, 1957 1215-1230, 1445-1500, 1830-1845, 2015-2030;
Jan. 8, 1957 0130-0145, 0515-0530 on 6095/9620/11705 kc.
5) Radio Roma, Rome, ITALY.
Jan. 10, 1957: 1019-1036 on 11810/15120/15325/17770/17800 kc.
6) Radio Australia, Melbourne, AUSTRALIA.
Jan. 12, 1957 2200-2215; Jan. 13, 1957 1115-1130 on 17720 kc.
7) Radio Canada, Montreal, CANADA.
Jan. 13, 1957 0915-0945 on 9630/11720 kc.
8) Deutsche Welle (Voice of Germany), Cologne, GERMANY.
Jan. 14, 1957 0740-0800, 1510-1530, 1840-1900, 2140-2300;
Jan. 15, 1957 0210-0230; on
JAPANESE SHORT WAVE CLUB
P.O. Box 29, Sendai, Japan.
5TH ANNIVERSARY
IBRA R.
R.CANADA
DEUTSCHE WELLE
R.ROME
R.SWEDEN
R.PAKISTAN
R.R.INDONESIA
R.AUSTRALIA
J S W C
Special Programmes

The Japan Short Wave Club (JSWC) celebrated its fifth anniversary from December 16, 1956, to January 15, 1957, with special programs broadcast on stations in eight countries.

South Korea

Note the QTH: E.126°58′ N.37°35′

Liberia


·TO MAKE CHRIST KNOWN TO AFRICA·
ELWA
QSL on 21.5 mcs/kcs on 9/25/1957
From 0216 to 0235 GMT
Remarks Using 200 Watts on this band !
BOX 192 · MONROVIA LIBERIA · SUDAN INTERIOR MISSION
To make Christ known to Africa
E·L·W·A
BOX 192 MONROVIA, LIBERIA
QSL your report on 11.986 mcs/kcs from 0100 to 0235 GMT
Remarks
Tnx for the report of March 26, 1958
Xmtrs: Collins 1 Kw - 710Kc, Gates 10 Kw - 2 - 22 Mcs
Antennas: 240' Stainless Tower, 3 Wire Rhombic Sloping VEE
Generators: I. H. 12.5 Kw Diesel, two G. M. 60 Kw Diesels
Thanks for listening — West African Broadcasting Association.

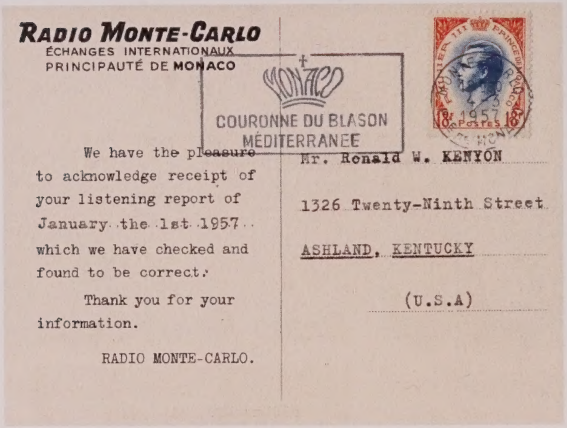
ELWA was founded in 1951. It currently broadcasts in eight languages: English, Bassa, Kpelle, Kissi, Kru, Grebo, Gola and Krahn.

Mexico

XEMQ-XEQM, Mérida, Yucatán

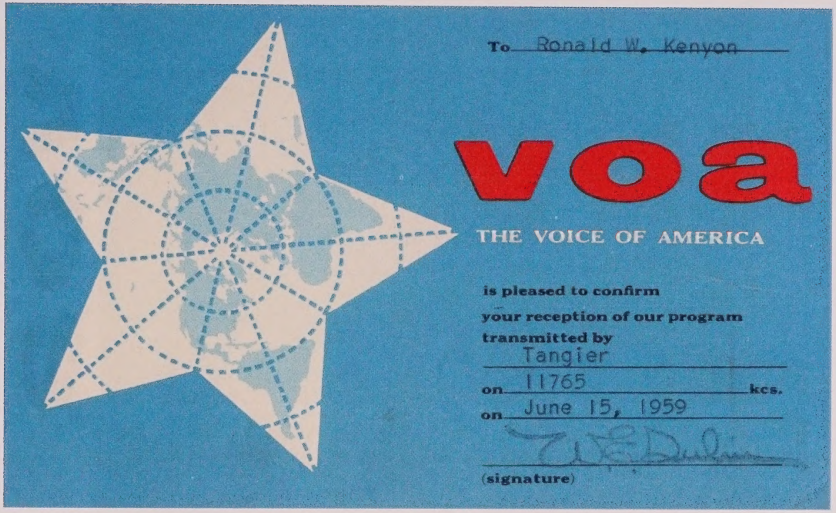
Monaco

Long. 7°26
Lat. 43°44
RADIO MONTE-CARLO
Principauté de MONACO
QRH: 1466 kc 205m 120 kw CALL 3AM2
" 6035 kc 49m71 30 kw " 3AM3
" [redacted] 30 kw " 3AM4
7140 Kc 42-02


RADIO MONTE-CARLO
ÉCHANGES INTERNATIONAUX
PRINCIPAUTÉ DE MONACO
MONACO
COURONNE DU BLASON
MÉDITERRANEE
We have the pleasure to acknowledge receipt of your listening report of January the 1st 1957 which we have checked and found to be correct.
Thank you for your information.
RADIO MONTE-CARLO.
Mr. Ronald W. KENYON
1326 Twenty-Ninth Street
ASHLAND, KENTUCKY
(U.S.A)

This transmitter is located at the Col de la Madonne in France. QRH indicates the frequencies.

Morocco



The Voice of America operated many relay stations around the world including this station in Tangier, Morocco.

Mozambique

RÁDIO CLUBE DE MOÇAMBIQUE
"The Station for Happy Listening"
Caixa Postal, 594
Lourenco Marques

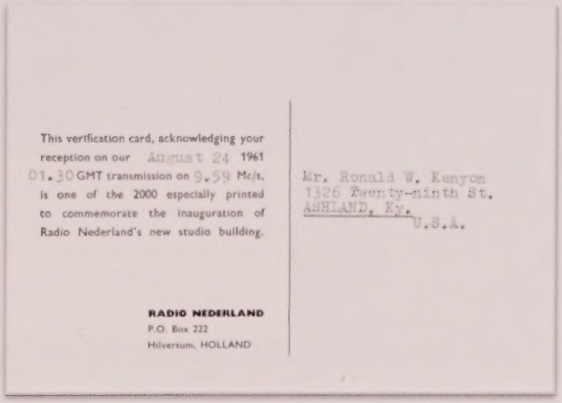
We have pleasure to confirm your report on 21st September 1957
on frequency 15090 *M/cs.*
Call Sign CR7BG
Transmitter power 10kw.

Remarks.

~~Other frequencies:~~ Thank you for your report

Rohald W. Kenyon,
1326 Twenty-ninth Street
Ashland. Kentucjy.
U.S.A.

Netherlands


This verification card, acknowledging your reception on our August 24 1961 01.30 GMT transmission on 9.59 Mc/s. is one of the 2000 especially printed to commemorate the inauguration of Radio Nederland's new studio building.

RADIO NEDERLAND
P.O. Box 222
Hilversum, HOLLAND

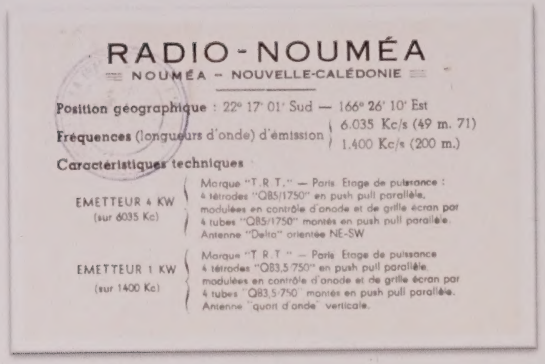
Mr. Ronald W. Kenyon
1326 Twenty-ninth St.
ASHLAND, Ky.
U.S.A.

Special commemorative QSL card issued by Radio Nederland in 1961.

RADIO NEDERLAND
RADIO NEDERLAND
DX CONTEST
We have pleasure in verifying your report
on the reception of our transmission:
FREQUENCY 9.59 mc/s
DATE July 5, 1957
TIME 02.30-03.10 (GMT)
Thank you very much. Keep tuning in!

Radio Nederland
North
Sea
FRISIAN ISLES
HELDER
ALKMAAR
IJMUIDEN
HAARLEM
Amsterdam
THE HAGUE
HOOK OF H.
Rotterdam
WALCHEREN
FLUSHING
HILVERSUM
Utrecht
Arnhem
Nijmegen
's Hertogenbosch
Eindhoven
Venlo
Maastricht
Belgium
Germany
Leeuwarden
Groningen
Assen
Zwolle
Enschede
RADIO NEDERLAND
Hilversum - The Netherlands
thank you very much for your kind communication regarding their transmissions
FREQUENCIES AND WAVELENGTHS
21480 kc/s – 13.96 m
17775 kc/s – 16.88 m
15220 kc/s – 19.71 m
11730 kc/s – 25.57 m
9590 kc/s – 31.28 m
6025 kc/s – 49.79 m
POSITION
Latitude 52°17' N
Longitude 5°14' E

New Caledonia



RADIO - NOUMÉA

NOUMÉA – NOUVELLE-CALÉDONIE

Position géographique : 22° 17' 01" Sud — 166° 26' 10" Est

Fréquences (longueurs d'onde) d'émission { 6.035 Kc/s (49 m. 71) / 1.400 Kc/s (200 m.)

Caractéristiques techniques

EMETTEUR 4 KW (sur 6035 Kc) { Marque "T.R.T." — Paris. Etage de puissance : 4 tétrodes "QB5/1750" en push pull parallèle, modulées en contrôle d'anode et de grille écran par 4 tubes "QB5/1750" montés en push pull parallèle. Antenne "Delta" orientée NE-SW

EMETTEUR 1 KW (sur 1400 Kc) { Marque "T.R.T." — Paris. Etage de puissance 4 tétrodes "QB3.5/750" en push pull parallèle, modulées en contrôle d'anode et de grille écran par 4 tubes "QB3.5/750" montés en push pull parallèle. Antenne "quart d'onde" verticale.

CARTE POSTALE

M ingénieur

Nous vous remercions de votre compte rendu daté 13 Octobre 1957 sur l'écoute de notre station de Radio-diffusion à Nouméa le 12 Octobre 1957 à 09 h 55 GMT

Les références que vous fournissez sur l'émission écoutée sont parfaitement conformes au livre de marche de la Station.

Nous sommes très heureux de l'intérêt que vous portez à nos émissions et accueillerons toujours avec faveur vos observations et suggestions

Veuillez agréer nos sincères salutations

Le Directeur,

M.J

NOUVELLE-CALEDONIE ET DEPENDANCES 7F

RF

M Ronald W Benson

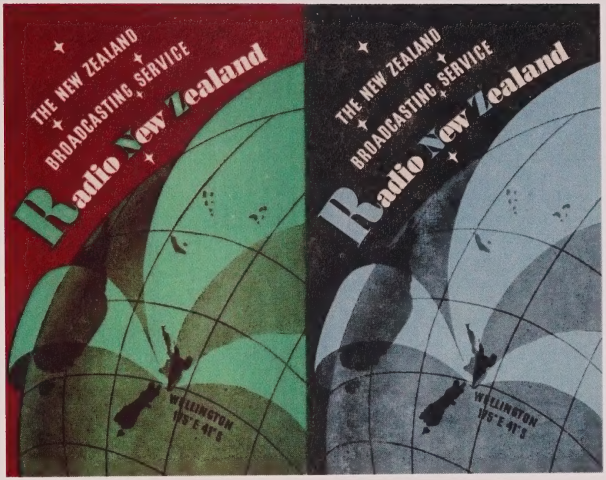
1826 Sparkly-smith street

Ashland Kentucky

USA

The New Caledonia archipelago was annexed by France in 1853. It is currently an overseas territory of France.

New Zealand



Radio New Zealand

THE SHORTWAVE DIVISION OF THE N.Z. BROADCASTING SERVICE

Mr R.W.Kenyon, Kentucky, U.S.A.

Thank you for your report on the transmission from ZL 7 on 6th October, 1956. We are very pleased to verify your reception information.

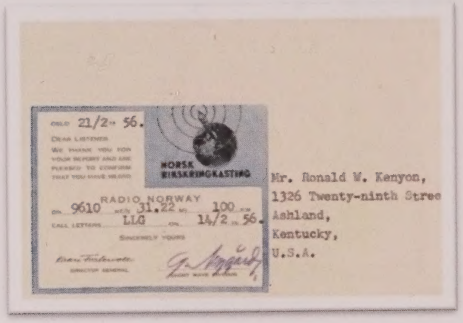
A. Currie (A. J. Currie) Director.

ZL2 on 9·54 mc/s in 31 metre band.
ZL3 on 11·78 mc/s in 25 metre band.
ZL4 on 15·28 mc/s in 19 metre band.
ZL7 on 6·08 mc/s in 49 metre band.
ZL8 on 9·62 mc/s in 31 metre band.
ZL10 on 15·22 mc/s in 19 metre band.

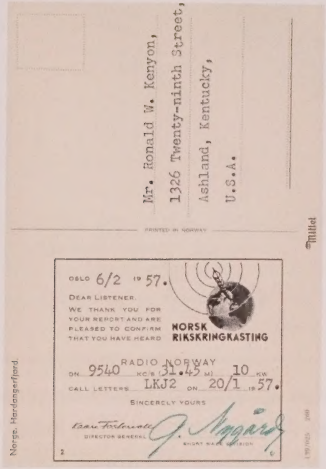
Wellington, N.Z.

4,000/7/52—[688]

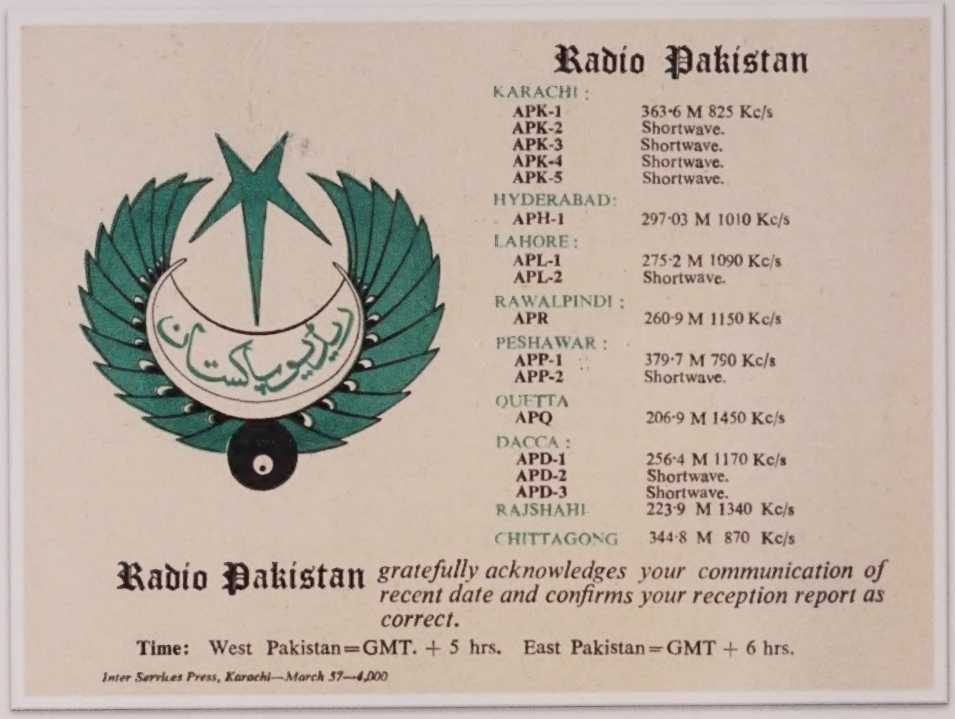
Norway



This is my first QSL card, dated February 21, 1956.


Mr. Ronald W. Kenyon,
1326 Twenty-ninth Street,
Ashland, Kentucky,
U.S.A.
PRINTED IN NORWAY
Tilltel
OSLO 6/2 1957.
DEAR LISTENER.
WE THANK YOU FOR YOUR REPORT AND ARE PLEASED TO CONFIRM THAT YOU HAVE HEARD
NORSK RIKSKRINGKASTING
RADIO NORWAY
ON 9540 KC/S 31.45 M. 10 KW
CALL LETTERS LKJ2 ON 20/1 1957.
SINCERELY YOURS
DIRECTOR GENERAL
Norges Herdeoppsetford.

Pakistan



Radio Pakistan

KARACHI :	
APK-1	363·6 M 825 Kc/s
APK-2	Shortwave.
APK-3	Shortwave.
APK-4	Shortwave.
APK-5	Shortwave.
HYDERABAD:	
APH-1	297·03 M 1010 Kc/s
LAHORE :	
APL-1	275·2 M 1090 Kc/s
APL-2	Shortwave.
RAWALPINDI :	
APR	260·9 M 1150 Kc/s
PESHAWAR :	
APP-1	379·7 M 790 Kc/s
APP-2	Shortwave.
QUETTA	
APQ	206·9 M 1450 Kc/s
DACCA :	
APD-1	256·4 M 1170 Kc/s
APD-2	Shortwave.
APD-3	Shortwave.
RAJSHAHI	223·9 M 1340 Kc/s
CHITTAGONG	344·8 M 870 Kc/s

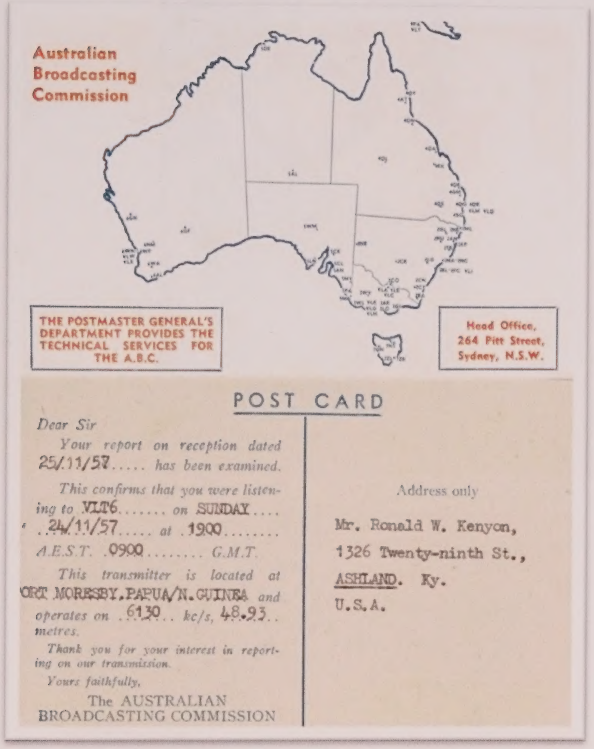
Radio Pakistan *gratefully acknowledges your communication of recent date and confirms your reception report as correct.*

Time: West Pakistan = GMT. + 5 hrs. East Pakistan = GMT + 6 hrs.

Inter Services Press, Karachi—March 57—4,000

The Partition of India in 1947 divided British India into two nations, India and Pakistan. Pakistan comprised West Pakistan and East Pakistan, separated by India. East Pakistan seceded in 1971 and became the new country of Bangladesh.

Papua-New Guinea


Australian
Broadcasting
Commission
THE POSTMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT PROVIDES THE TECHNICAL SERVICES FOR THE A.B.C.
Head Office,
264 Pitt Street,
Sydney, N.S.W.
POST CARD
Dear Sir
Your report on reception dated 25/11/57..... has been examined.
This confirms that you were listening to VLT6..... on SUNDAY.... 24/11/57..... at 1900.....
A.E.S.T. 0900..... G.M.T.
This transmitter is located at PORT MORESBY, PAPUA/N.GUINEA and operates on 6130.. kc/s, 48.93.. metres.
Thank you for your interest in reporting on our transmission.
Yours faithfully,
The AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING COMMISSION
Address only
Mr. Ronald W. Kenyon,
1326 Twenty-ninth St.,
ASHLAND. Ky.
U.S.A.

The territory occupying the eastern half of the island of New Guinea was divided between Germany and the United Kingdom at the end of the 19th century. Papua-New Guinea was administered by Australia from the end of World War I until 1975, when it was granted independence. Note station VLT in Port Moresby at the top of the QSL card.

Peru

RADIO NACIONAL
del PERU

Amigo Oyente:
Le agradecemos mucho su aviso de recepción del 29 de julio a horas 21.50 en nuestra frecuencia de 9562 kc/s 31.37 metros.
Nos será muy grato seguir recibiendo noticias suyas.
RADIO NACIONAL DEL PERU
Petit Thouars 441 - Lima
P E R U
SET-4 1967
L I M A
RADIO NACIONAL DEL PERU
Departamento de Prensa
Mr.Ronald W.Kenyon
1326 Twenty-ninth
Street.-
Ashland,Kentucky,
U.S.A.
LIMA OAX4A 854 Kc.—351 m.—OAX4T 9652 Kc. 31 m.—OAX4Z 6082 Kc. 49 m.
TACNA OAX6D 1080 Kc.—277 m.—OAX6T 9585 Kc.—49 m. OAX6L 9530 Kc.—31 m.
IQUITOS OAX8A 1030 Kc.—291 m.

Poland

"POLSKIE RADIO"
Warszawa,
Polska

1. X. 1936

DEAR RADIO FRIEND,

Many thanks for your report of reception of our short wave transmission on 7. IX from 21.30 to 22.00 hours EST

We are happy to find that your report is correct. The station you listened to is Warsaw operating on 25.55 metres.
The frequency is 11.740 kc/s.

We would appreciate farther reports from you as well as suggestions and criticisms of our programmes.

Thanking you for your interest and wishing you good reception in the future, we are,

Very truly yours,
Director

Mr. Ronald W. Kenyon
1326 Twenty-ninth Street
Ashland, Kentucky
U. S. A.

Folk costumes from the Kraków district

POLSKIE RADIO
Warsaw
Poland

DEAR RADIO FRIEND,

Many thanks for your reception report
date July 15th 1957
from 19.30 EST
to 20.00

The station you listened to is Warsaw
operating on 16.85 metres
The frequency is 17800 kc/s.

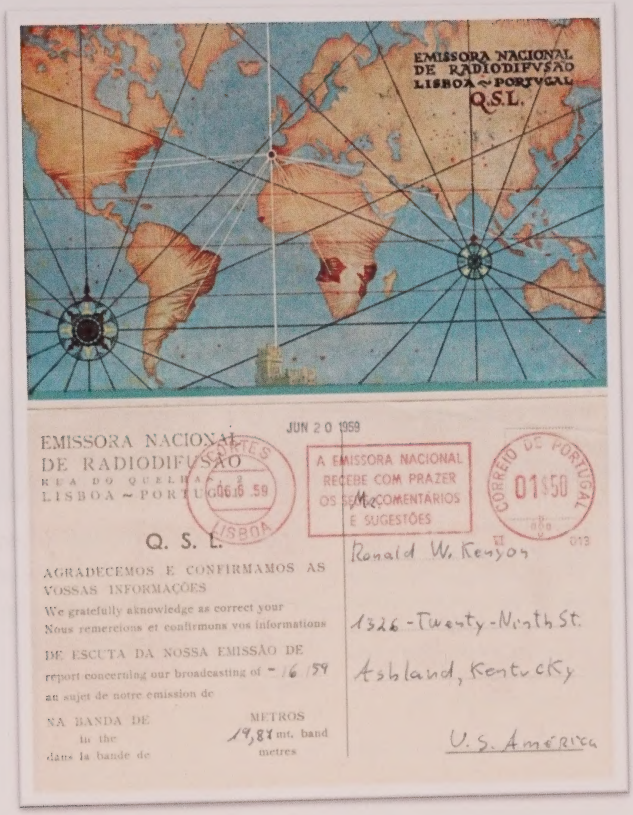
We would appreciate further reports from you as well as suggestions and criticisms of our programmes.

Thanking you for your interest and wishing you good reception in the future, we are,

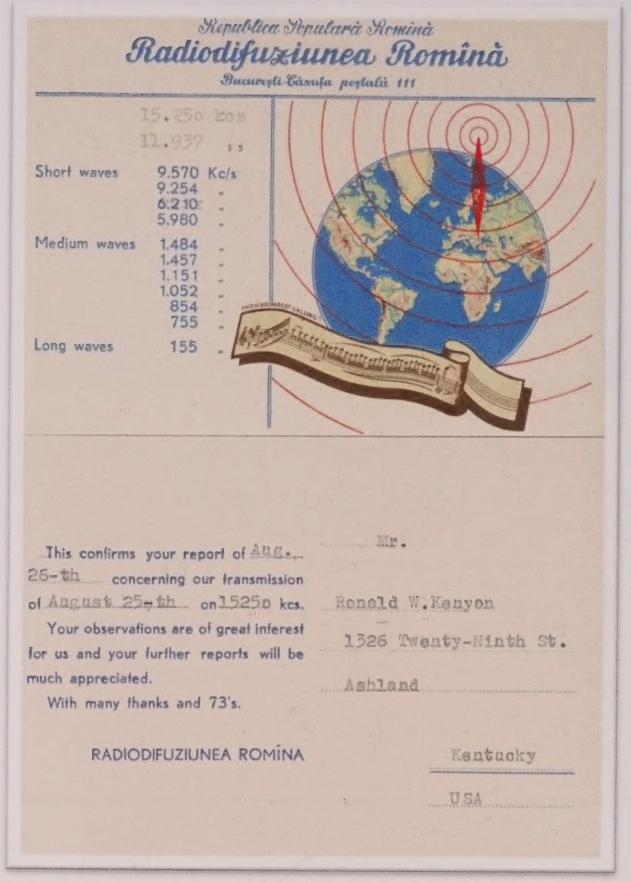
Very truly yours,
Chief, Correspondence Section

Mr. Ronald W. Henyon
1326 Twenty-ninth Street
Ashland, Kentucky
U.S.A.

Portugal


EMISSORA NACIONAL
DE RADIODIFUSÃO
LISBOA ~ PORTUGAL
Q.S.L.
JUN 20 1959
EMISSORA NACIONAL
DE RADIODIFUSÃO
RUA DO QUELHAS
LISBOA ~ PORTUGAL
A EMISSORA NACIONAL
RECEBE COM PRAZER
OS SEUS COMENTÁRIOS
E SUGESTÕES
CORREIO DE PORTUGAL
01$50
Q. S. L.
AGRADECEMOS E CONFIRMAMOS AS
VOSSAS INFORMAÇÕES
We gratefully aknowledge as correct your
Nous remercions et confirmons vos informations
DE ESCUTA DA NOSSA EMISSÃO DE
report concerning our broadcasting of - 16/59
au sujet de notre emission de
NA BANDA DE
in the
dans la bande de
METROS
19,84 mt. band
metres
Ronald W. Reynolds
1326 - Twenty-Ninth St.
Ashland, Kentucky
U.S. America

Romania



Republica Populară Română

Radiodifuziunea Română

București Căsuța poștală 111

15.250 kcs
11.937 ,,

Short waves	9.570	Kc/s
	9.254	-
	6.210	-
	5.980	-
Medium waves	1.484	-
	1.457	-
	1.151	-
	1.052	-
	854	-
	755	-
Long waves	155	-

This confirms your report of Aug.-26-th concerning our transmission of August 25-th on 15250 kcs.

Your observations are of great interest for us and your further reports will be much appreciated.

With many thanks and 73's.

RADIODIFUZIUNEA ROMÎNA

Mr.

Ronald W.Kenyon

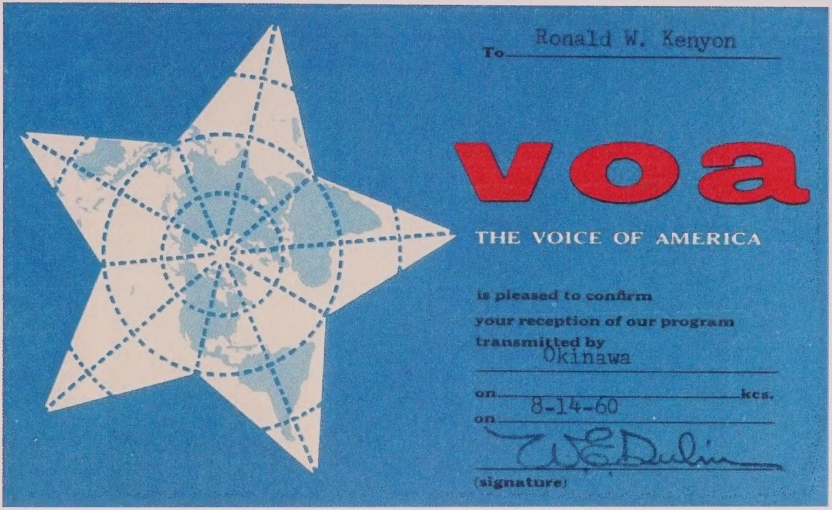
1326 Twenty-Ninth St.

Ashland

Kentucky

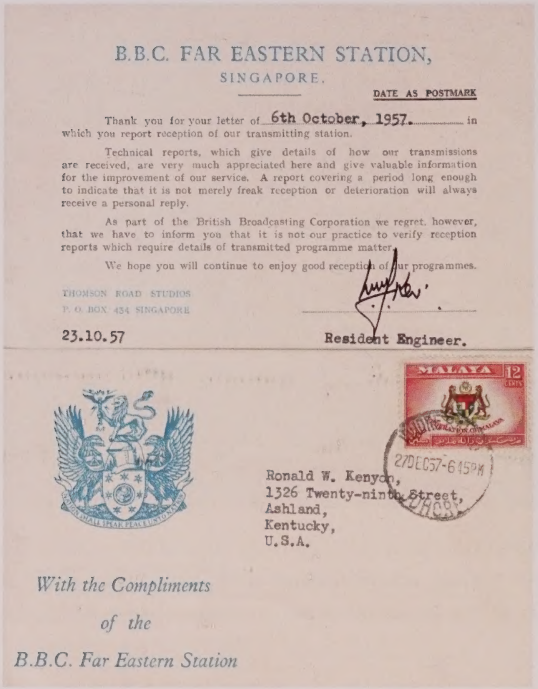
USA

Ryukyu Islands (Japan)



The Voice of America operated many relay stations around the world including this station on Okinawa, in the Ryukyu Islands, an archipelago occupied by the United States at the end of World War II. The islands were returned to Japan in 1953 and 1971.

Singapore



B.B.C. FAR EASTERN STATION,
SINGAPORE.

DATE AS POSTMARK

Thank you for your letter of 6th October, 1957. in which you report reception of our transmitting station.

Technical reports, which give details of how our transmissions are received, are very much appreciated here and give valuable information for the improvement of our service. A report covering a period long enough to indicate that it is not merely freak reception or deterioration will always receive a personal reply.

As part of the British Broadcasting Corporation we regret, however, that we have to inform you that it is not our practice to verify reception reports which require details of transmitted programme matter.

We hope you will continue to enjoy good reception of our programmes.

THOMSON ROAD STUDIOS
P. O. BOX 434 SINGAPORE

23.10.57

Resident Engineer.

MALAYA 12 cts

27DEC57-6 15PM

Ronald W. Kenyon,
1326 Twenty-ninth Street,
Ashland,
Kentucky,
U.S.A.

With the Compliments
of the
B.B.C. Far Eastern Station

In 1957, the island of Singapore was still part of Malaya, as attested by the postage stamp. The Federation of Malaysia existed from 1948 until 1963. Singapore became independent in 1965.

Spain

MADRID 11.1.58

ESPAÑA •050 CORREOS

MINISTERIO DE INFORMACION Y TURISMO

DIRECCION GENERAL DE RADIODIFUSION

Radio Nacional de España

JUAN BRAVO, 6 - MADRID

Thank you for your letter of 14th October 1957 giving information about our U.S.A. programme, broadcast on shortwave transmission 32, 49 mts. 9.585, 6.130 kcs. from Arganda

The power of the transmitter is 40 and 100 Kw.

Mr. Ronald W. Kenyon

1326 Twenty-ninth Street

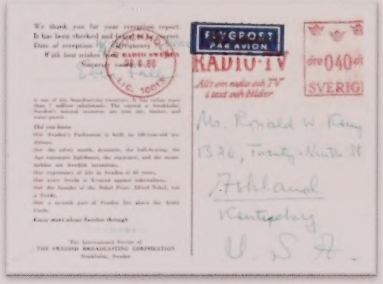
ASHLAND, Kentucky

(U.S.A.)

Sweden

Elijah being taken up to heaven. A painted ceiling by Wister Carl Hansson, 1777—1805, in an old farmhouse near Rättvik.

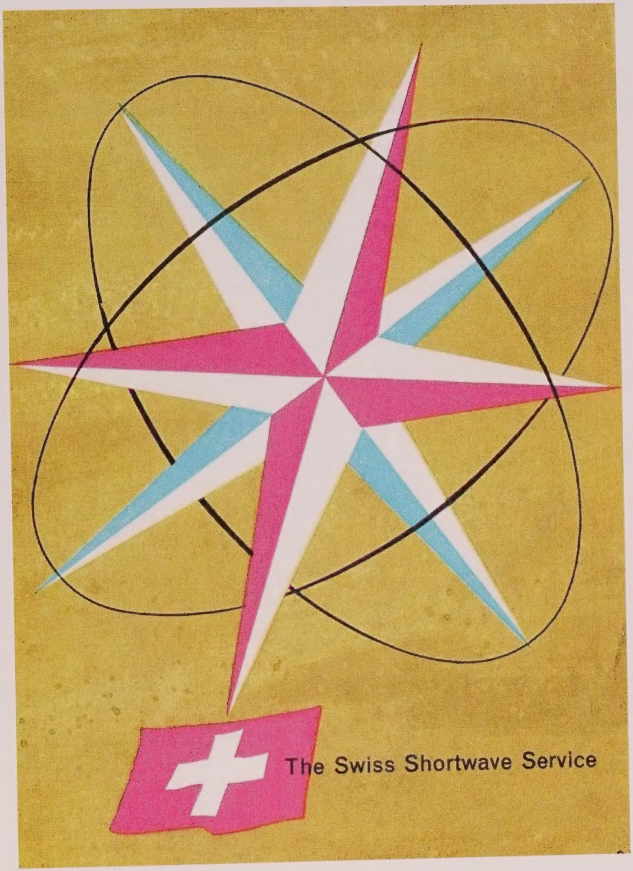
Among the strangest blossoms of Swedish popular art are the paintings made a hundred years ago by peasant painters in the province of Dalecarlia, in the heart of Sweden. Their motifs were mostly taken from the Old Testament, whose dramatic tales they pictured as happening in their own everyday surroundings. The naive art of the Dalecarlian painters flourished in a geographical isolation which has long since been broken down. Yet in the midst of the busy present the past lives on in Sweden — the country which sends you this greeting from Scandinavia through **RADIO SWEDEN.**



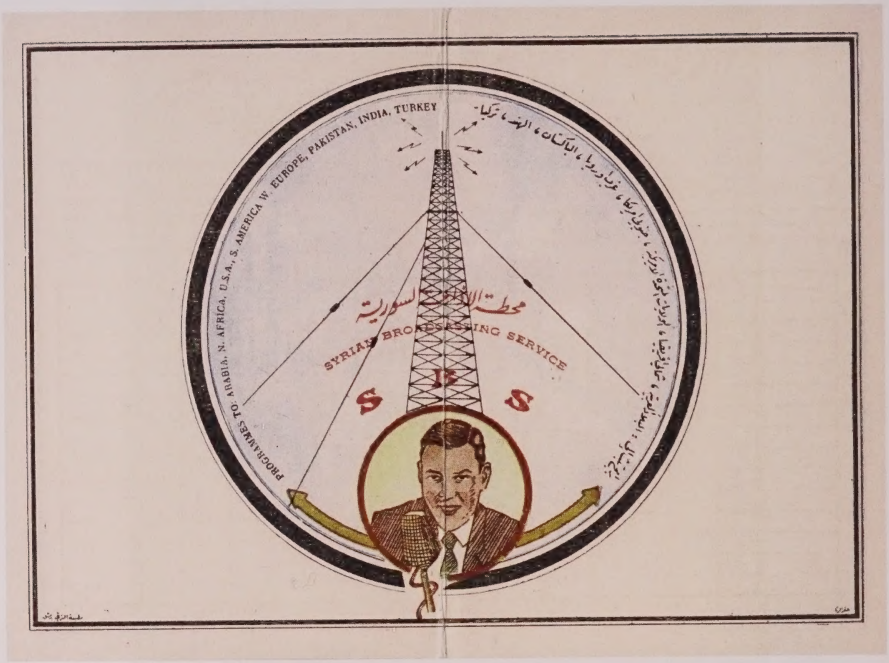
Switzerland

SWITZERLAND
CALLING . . .
VERIFICATION
Thank you for your correct report on station
HER 5; 25.28 M. 11.865 mc.
heard on July 12, 1957.
in our transmission for North America.
ence Tschannen was glad to hear
hat you like "A Reporter Abroad".
(Miss) P. Parsons
The Swiss Shortwave Service, Neuengasse 23,
Berne, can be heard on
HER 3 48.66 m 6.165 mc.
HER 4 31.46 m 9.535 mc.
HER 5 25.28 m 11.865 mc.
HER 6 19.60 m 15.305 mc.
HEU 7 16.93 m 17.720 mc.
HEU 7 16.87 m 17.784 mc.
HER 8 13.94 m 21.520 mc.
HEU 9 13.88 m 21.605 mc.
HER 9 11.70 m 25.640 mc.
Photograph by W. Studer, Swiss Shortwave Service Association
DAS SCHONE AL
BERN
25
Mr. Ronald W. Kenyon
1326 - 29th Street
Ashland, Kentucky
U.S.A.

SWITZERLAND CALLING
THE SWISS SHORTWAVE SERVICE BERNE/SWITZERLAND


The Swiss Shortwave Service

Syria


PROGRAMMES FOR ARABIA, N. AFRICA, U.S.A., S. AMERICA W. EUROPE, PAKISTAN, INDIA, TURKEY
SYRIAN BROADCASTING SERVICE
S B S

Tahiti (French Polynesia)

RADIO TAHITI

vous remercie de votre compte-rendu d'écoute du: 6 Janvier 1957 conforme en tout point au programme de nos émissions de ce jour.

RADIO TAHITI émet journellement sur 6135 Kcs (49 mètres)

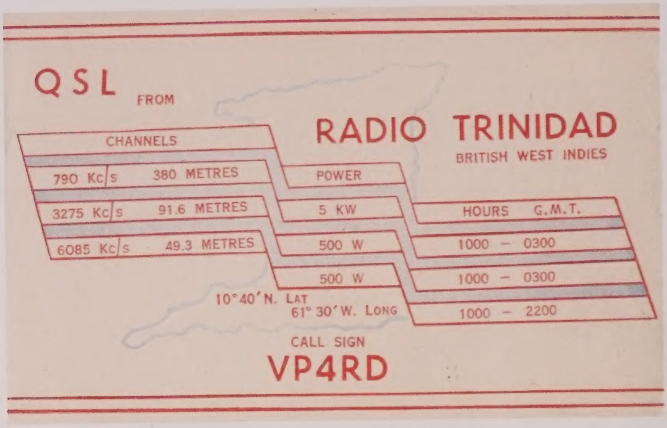
a) programme français
de 0500 à 0730 G M T
et de 2215 à 2300 G M T

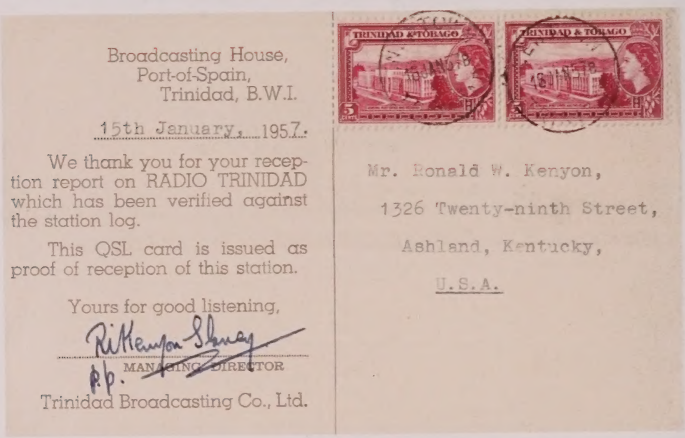
b) programme tahitien
de 0345 à 0500 G M T
et de 2200 à 2215 G M T

c) programme anglais
de 0730 à 0745 G M T

The 118 islands and atolls of French Polynesia became a protectorate in 1842. Since 2003 they are known as the Overseas Collectivity of French Polynesia.

Trinidad and Tobago





Broadcasting House,
Port-of-Spain,
Trinidad, B.W.I.

15th January, 1957.

We thank you for your reception report on RADIO TRINIDAD which has been verified against the station log.

This QSL card is issued as proof of reception of this station.

Yours for good listening,

p.p. MANAGING DIRECTOR

Trinidad Broadcasting Co., Ltd.

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

Mr. Ronald W. Kenyon,

1326 Twenty-ninth Street,

Ashland, Kentucky,

U.S.A.

Turkey

RADIO ANKARA TURKEY

Dear Sir, ... Kenyon

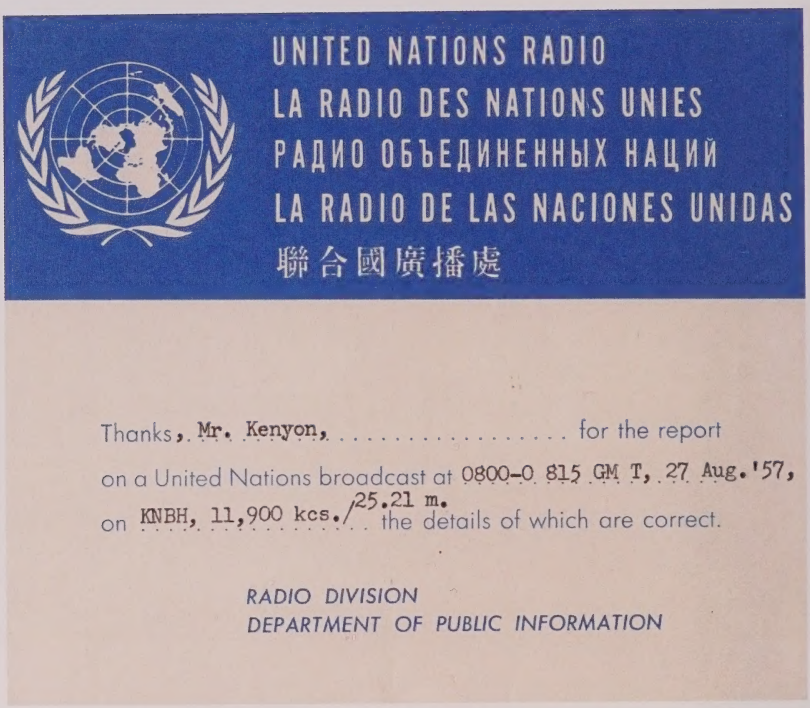
We confirm that the station you heard on July 29, 1957 at 23.15 G. M. T. was our Station ... TAT

Yours faithfully.

Director

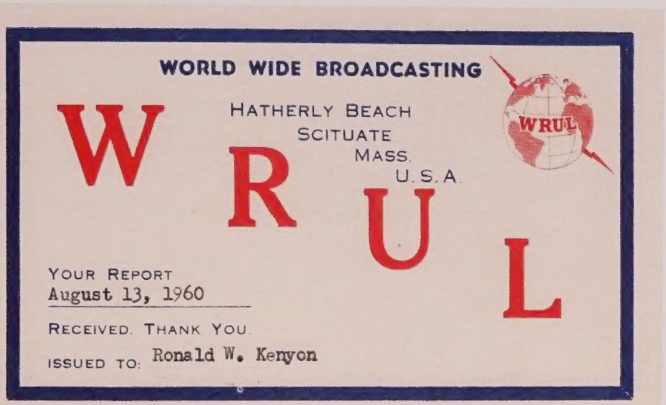
	Call letters	Kc/s	Mtr.	Kw.
ANKARA	TAR	182	1648	120
ANKARA I	TAN	6000	50	20
»	TAM	7240	41.44	20
»	TAP	9465	31.7	20
»	TAK	11760	25.51	20
»	TAQ	15195	19.74	20
»	TAD	17720	16.93	20
ANKARA II	TAS	7285	41.18	100
»	TAT	9515	31.53	100
»	TAU	15160	19.79	100
»	TAV	17830	16.83	100

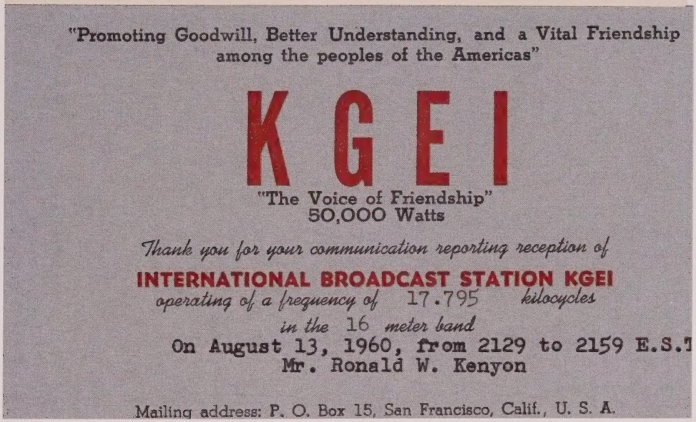
United Nations

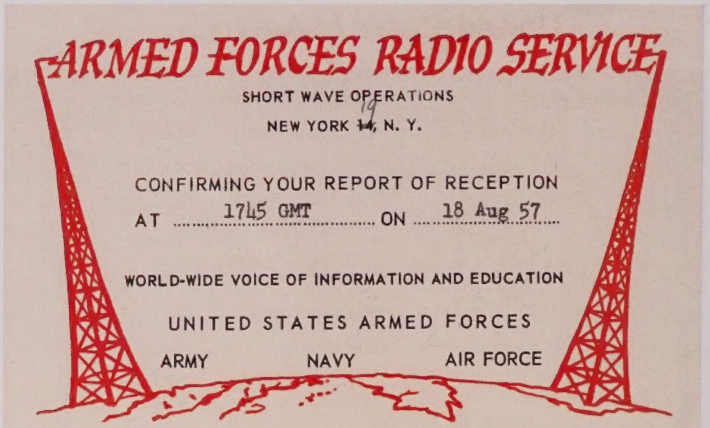

UNITED NATIONS RADIO
LA RADIO DES NATIONS UNIES
РАДИО ОБЪЕДИНЕННЫХ НАЦИЙ
LA RADIO DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS
聯合國廣播處
Thanks, Mr. Kenyon, ... for the report
on a United Nations broadcast at 0800-0 815 GM T, 27 Aug.'57,
on KNBH, 11,900 kcs./25.21 m. the details of which are correct.
RADIO DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

United Nations Radio was launched in 1946.

United States of America

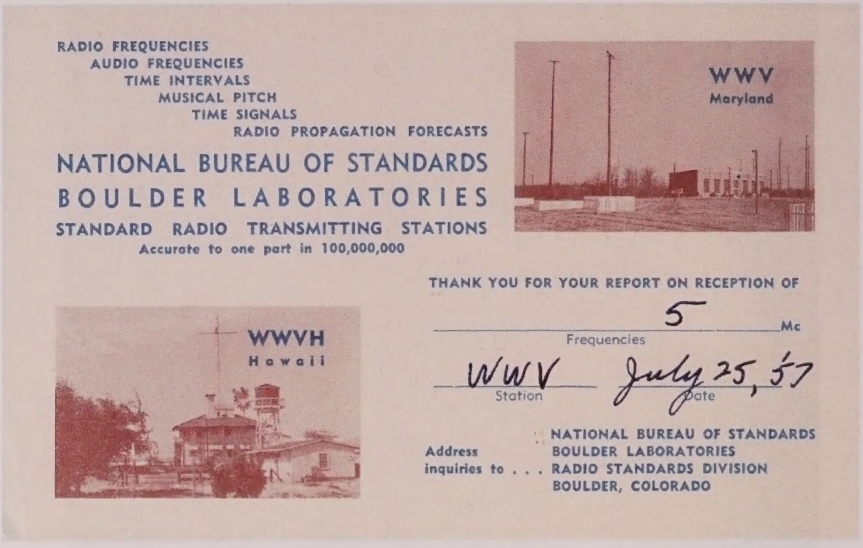



"Promoting Goodwill, Better Understanding, and a Vital Friendship among the peoples of the Americas"
K G E I
"The Voice of Friendship"
50,000 Watts
Thank you for your communication reporting reception of
INTERNATIONAL BROADCAST STATION KGEI
operating of a frequency of 17.795 kilocycles
in the 16 meter band
On August 13, 1960, from 2129 to 2159 E.S.T
Mr. Ronald W. Kenyon
Mailing address: P. O. Box 15, San Francisco, Calif., U. S. A.


ARMED FORCES RADIO SERVICE
SHORT WAVE OPERATIONS
NEW YORK 14, N. Y.
CONFIRMING YOUR REPORT OF RECEPTION
AT 1745 GMT ON 18 Aug 57
WORLD-WIDE VOICE OF INFORMATION AND EDUCATION
UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES
ARMY NAVY AIR FORCE

ARMED FORCES RADIO SERVICE
SHORTWAVE OPERATIONS
Los Angeles, California
CONFIRMING YOUR REPORT OF RECEPTION
TIME (GMT) 1200-1315 9.57 mcs
DATE 14 July 1957
TRANSMITTER KCBR, Delano, Calif.
WORLD-WIDE VOICE OF INFORMATION AND EDUCATION
UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES
ARMY NAVY AIR FORCE

To Ronald W. Kenyon
voa
THE VOICE OF AMERICA
is pleased to confirm
your reception of our program
transmitted by
KSDB Dixon, Calif.
on 11755 kcs.
on 7-31-57
(signature)
To Ronald W. Kenyon
voa
THE VOICE OF AMERICA
is pleased to confirm
your reception of our program
transmitted by
Honolulu
on 11775 kcs.
on 6-7-58
(signature)



WRUL broadcast during World War II and operated until November 16, 1979. KGEI, in California, was "the only voice from home for GIs fighting from island to island in the Pacific."

The Armed Forces Radio and Television Service (AFRTS) provided content for American military personnel overseas. Shortwave broadcasts were discontinued in 1988 and replaced by direct satellite feeds to bases and ships.

The Voice of America operated several shortwave transmitters in locations in the United States including Dixon, California, and Honolulu, Hawaii. The National Bureau of Standards operates WWV and WWVH provide to provide exact time and frequency standards.

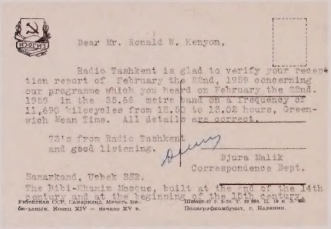
According to a list prepared by Lennart Weirell and posted on the Swedish website, Shortwave Bulletin, 15 private shortwave stations were operating in ten states and Guam in 2015.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

MOSCOW U S S R
This verifies your reception
report on our transmission
Date: from March 11 to Apr.14,
Time: 6:00 pm EST. 1956.
Wavelength: 9.68 & 9.70 mc.
RADIO MOSCOW

The U.S.S.R was founded in 1922. Its fifteen republics, Russian Federation, Ukraine, Georgia, Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia achieved independence in 1991.

Uzbekistan



Dear Mr. Ronald W. Kenyon,

Radio Tashkent is glad to verify your reception report of February the 22nd, 1959 concerning our programme which you heard on February the 22nd. 1959 in the 25.55 metre band on a frequency of 11,690 kilocycles from 18.30 to 19.05 hours, Greenwich Mean Time. All details are correct.

This from Radio Tashkent
and good listening.

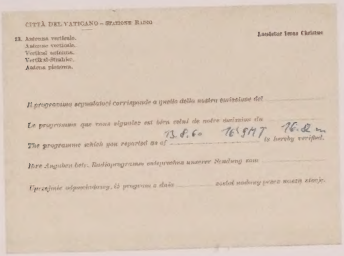
Djura Malik
Correspondence Dept.

Samarkand, Uzbek SSR.

The Bibi-Khanim Mosque, built at the end of the 14th century and at the beginning of the 15th century.

Uzbekistan was still a part of the U.S.S.R.in 1959, and Radio Tashkent was the only station aside from Radio Moscow broadcasting on shortwave to North America. Photograph of the Bibi-Khanim Mosque in Samarkand, built between 1399 and 1404.

Vatican City



CITTÀ DEL VATICANO – STAZIONE RADIO

Laudatur Iesus Christus

13. Antenna verticale.
Antenne verticale.
Vertikal-antenne.
Vertikal-Stråtaltr.
Antena pionowa.

Il programma segnalatoci corrisponde a quello della nostra emissione del .....

Le programme que vous signalez est bien celui de notre émission du 13.8.60 16.547 16.8.60 *is hereby verified.*

The programme which you reported as of .....

Ihre Angaben betr. Radioprogramme entsprechen unserer Sendung vom .....

Opracowanie odpowiadający, to program z dnia ..... *został uzyskany przez naszą stację.*

STATO CITTA' DEL VATICANO - RADIO VATICANA

Romae prospectus

15134

A vobis missa relatio auscultationis Radiophonicae Stationis Vaticanae,
die March 15, 1959
hora 6 hours *GMT*
per m. 25.67 = *Kc/s* 11685
a nobis probatur. Grates agimus.
Relationes a vobis missae semper nobis utiles sunt.

RADIO VATICANA
Seccion Latino Americana
CITTÀ DEL VATICANO

23 APR 1959

Mr.
Ronald W. Kenyon
Ashland, Kentucky
U.S.A.

This may be the world's only QSL card written in Latin.

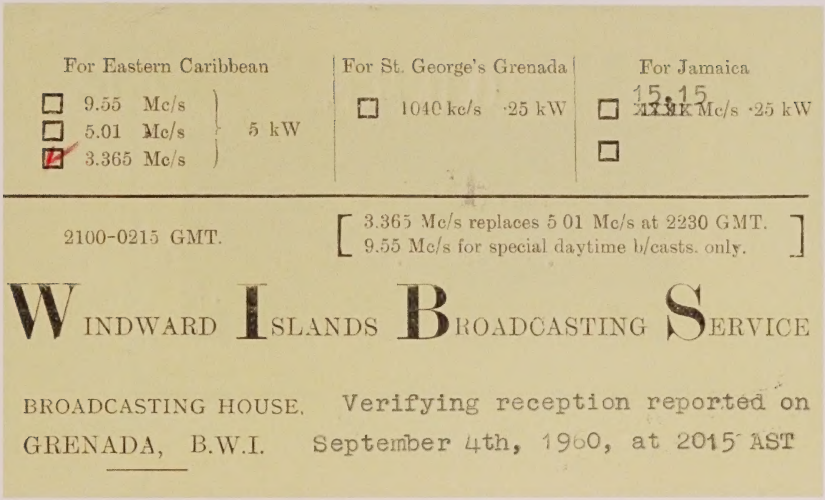
Venezuela

Ondas del Lago, in Maracaibo, Venezuela, was founded on October 10, 1936. It is still operating on medium wave.

Vietnam

REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM
QSL de 3WT
Radio VIETNAM
Nº 3 Phan dinh Phung St.
SAIGON.
We confirm your reception of our station broadcasting from Saigon
on 31 May 19 59 at 18.30 local time (GMT + 7)
on 30.76 m or 9,754 kc/s — Radiated power 25,000 w.
Many thanks for your report.
RADIO VIETNAM

Windward Islands



For Eastern Caribbean

☐ 9.55 Mc/s
☐ 5.01 Mc/s } 5 kW
☒ 3.365 Mc/s

For St. George's Grenada

☐ 1040 kc/s ·25 kW

For Jamaica

15.15
☐ [illegible] Mc/s ·25 kW
☐

2100-0215 GMT.

[3.365 Mc/s replaces 5 01 Mc/s at 2230 GMT.
9.55 Mc/s for special daytime b/casts. only.]

WINDWARD ISLANDS BROADCASTING SERVICE

BROADCASTING HOUSE.
GRENADA, B.W.I.

Verifying reception reported on September 4th, 1960, at 2015 AST

The Windward Islands, also known as the Islands of Barlovento, remained a British colony from 1833 to 1960 when Dominica, Grenada, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines achieved independence.

Yugoslavia

Dear Sir,

We gratefully acknowledge your report on

station : Radio Beograd

frequency : 6100 Kc/s = 49,18 Mtr

date : December 21, 1956

time : 17,11 to 17, 30 GMT

RADIO BEOGRAD
YUGOSLAVIA
P. O. BOX 550

M. Lupić

In 1991-1992 the Yugoslav Federation was sundered into six independent countries: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, Northern Macedonia, Serbia and Slovenia.

SECTION TWO
SHORTWAVE LISTENER
and
AMATEUR CARDS

Canada

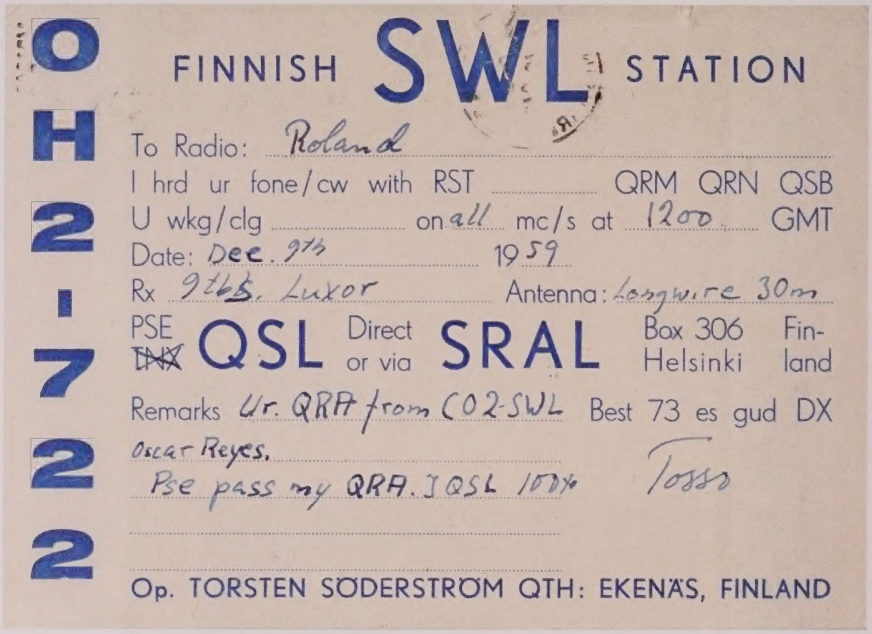
L.A.R.C.
LONDON
VE3PE2Z
ONTARIO
A.R.R.L.
CANADA
HALLICRAFTER — MOBILE — MODEL S-38-C
SWL-VE
QRM
QRK
QTH London Ont.
QSA
QTR
QRH
Phone CW
QRG
NORMAN S. ROSS — ELECTRICIAN — P. O. 445
QSL 100%
To RADIO Roland UR FONE/CW SIGS HRD/WKD HR ON Aug 17 1960
At 555 GMT CST
QRG Mc/s.
Clg/Wkg
RST
QRM
QRN
QSB
RX SX25
Ant Semi Quad
ft. long
57 ft. high
WX
Condx VLa QH2-722
Fones/LS
WE SPAN THE GLOBE
ISWL
VESPEIA
QRA: BERNARD KOENIG
Box 87
YELLOW GRASS SASK.
DIRECT
QSL
E
ISWL
TNX
I
vy 73 es DX OM from
B Koenig Opr.

Cuba

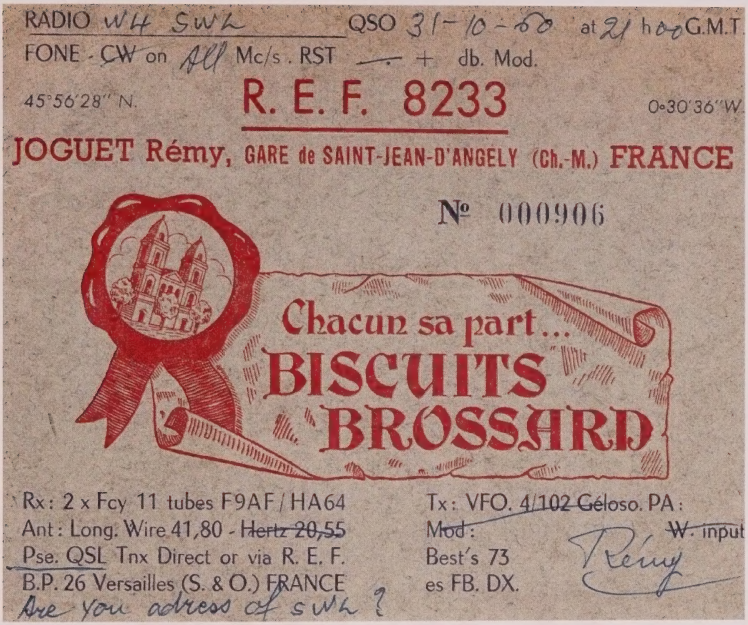
Denmark

DANISH RADIO RECEIVING STATION
248
R
S
T
OZ-DR-1147
MERRY X-MAS TO YOU!
ERIK KØIE . RUGHAVEVEJ 21 . ODENSE . DENMARK
To RADIO R.W.Kenyon Ur cw/fone sigs. Hrd Nov. 1960
at gmt, Wkg, stn. on mc.
QRM from. QRN. RX.
Aerial. m height direction.
Pse. QSL. via EDR-bureau or direct. Cuagn. Vy. 73

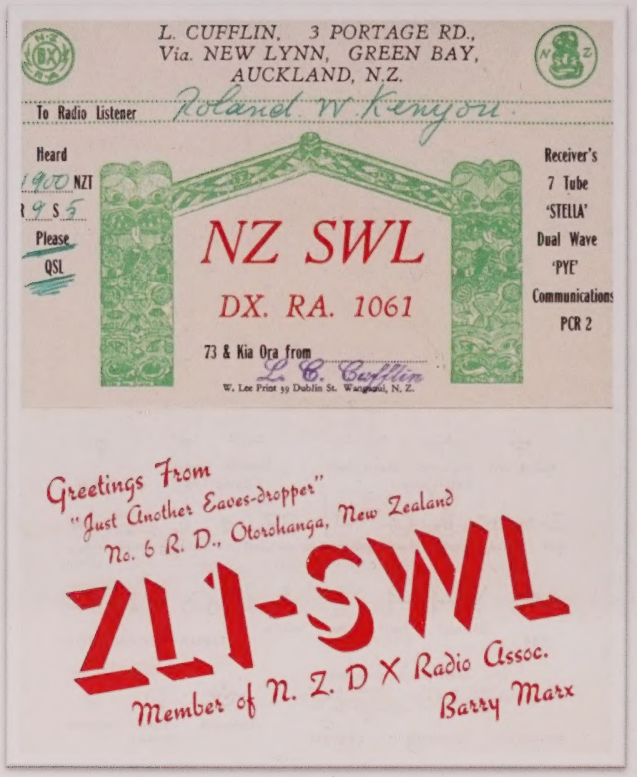
Finland


OH2-7222
FINNISH SWL STATION
To Radio: Roland
I hrd ur fone/cw with RST QRM QRN QSB
U wkg/clg on all mc/s at 1200 GMT
Date: Dec. 9th 1959
Rx 9t6B. Luxor Antenna: Longwire 30m
PSE QSL Direct or via SRAL Box 306 Helsinki Finland
Remarks Ur. QRA from CO2-SWL Best 73 es gud DX
Oscar Reyes.
Pse pass my QRA. I QSL 100%
Tosso
Op. TORSTEN SÖDERSTRÖM QTH: EKENÄS, FINLAND

France


RADIO W4 SWL QSO 31-10-60 at 21 h 00 G.M.T
FONE - CW on All Mc/s. RST — + db. Mod.
45°56'28" N.
R. E. F. 8233
0°30'36" W.
JOGUET Rémy, GARE de SAINT-JEAN-D'ANGELY (Ch.-M.) FRANCE
Nº 000906
Chacun sa part...
BISCUITS
BROSSARD
Rx: 2 x Fcy 11 tubes F9AF / HA64
Ant: Long. Wire 41,80 - Hertz 20,55
Pse. QSL Tnx Direct or via R. E. F.
B.P. 26 Versailles (S. & O.) FRANCE
Are you adress of SWL ?
Tx: VFO. 4/102 Géloso. PA:
Mod:
W. input
Best's 73
es FB. DX.
Rémy

New Zealand


L. CUFFLIN, 3 PORTAGE RD.,
Via. NEW LYNN, GREEN BAY,
AUCKLAND, N.Z.
To Radio Listener Roland W Kenyon
Heard
1900 NZT
9 S 5
Please
QSL
NZ SWL
DX. RA. 1061
73 & Kia Ora from
L. C. Cuffin
W. Lee Print 59 Dublin St. Wanganui, N. Z.
Receiver's
7 Tube
'STELLA'
Dual Wave
'PYE'
Communications
PCR 2
Greetings From
"Just Another Eaves-dropper"
No. 6 R. D., Otorohanga, New Zealand
ZL1-SWL
Member of N. Z. D X Radio Assoc.
Barry Marx

Pitcairn Island

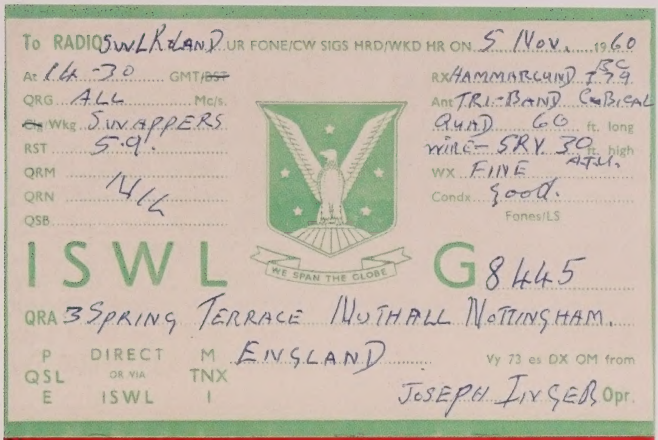
PITCAIRN ISLAND
VR6TC
73, "Tom"
Radio _____ Conf. QSO on _____ Mas
At _____ G.M.T. _____ 19___
Ur am ssb cw Sigs _____ Recv _____
Xmtr _____ Watts Ant. _____
P.O. Box 1, THOMAS CHRISTIAN
W8UQL PRINTED IN U.S.A. PSE QSL TNX

This appears to be a sample card since it has no information on either side.

Sweden

SM6-E62
Rprt to Radio Ronald W. Kenyon
SM6-3000
Lars Larsson
Byn, Movik
SWEDEN

United Kingdom


To RADIO SWLK LAND UR FONE/CW SIGS HRD/WKD HR ON 5 NOV. 1960

At 14.30 GMT/~~BST~~

QRG ALL Mc/s.

~~CW~~/Wkg SWAPPERS

RST 5-9.

QRM

QRN 1/4 LL

QSB

RX HAMMARLUND HQ 129

Ant TRI-BAND CUBICAL QUAD 66 ft. long

WIRE - SKY 30 ft. high ATTI.

WX FINE

Condx GOOD.

Fones/LS

ISWL

WE SPAN THE GLOBE

G 8445

QRA 3 SPRING TERRACE NUTHALL NOTTINGHAM.

P QSL E DIRECT OR VIA ISWL M TNX I

ENGLAND

Vy 73 es DX OM from

JOSEPH INGER Opr.

64, St. Brides Road, Aberkenfig, Near Bridgend,

GLAMORGAN - SOUTH WALES

To RADIO W SWL

Ur Fone/CW Sigs hrd hr on 2nd Feb. 1961

RSGB

ISWL

BRS 15844

At 1930 GMT/~~BST~~

Clg/Wkg for Swaps

QSA 5 R 9

RST

QRM

QRN

QSB to

Mod

RX IN USE HR CR100 + 13 OTHERS

Ant 25 mtr ENGLAND RE

132 ft. long

33 ft. high

WX Rain HVY.

QRG 2 TO 6M/cs

Remarks Greetings from Wales QTH is Midway between Cardiff & Swansea 9 miles from Cardiff

Vy 73 es DX OM

PSE QSL Direct, via RSGB or ISWL.

ALAN L. HIGGINS, Opr

British Experimental Short Wave Receiving Station
Spring Terr. Gardens, Nuthall, Nottingham,
ENGLAND.

BRS 22233

To RADIO ROLAND. SWL.
Ur Sigs rec hr on 10TH OCT. 1960
at 06:45 GMT Clg/~~Wkg~~ "SWAPPERS"
on ALL Mcs. R BY S MAX RX C.R.100.
Ant 15 + 40 M. DIPOLES.
Remarks QRA PASSED ON BY OH2-720 + OH2-722. HAPPY 2 TRADE. ROLAND

Best 73 OM es Good Luck

PSE QSL Direct or via RSGB ARNOLD PERKINS, Opr

SHORTWAVE RECEIVING STATION

ARTHUR REED
47 FOX GROVE,
BASFORD
NOTTINGHAM
ENGLAND

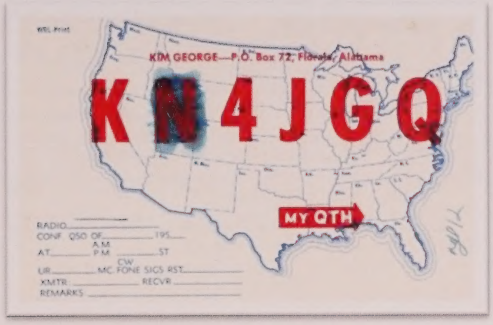
G-SWL

To Radio S.W.L. Roland
Hrd U on ALL Mtrs.
At 21:30 G.M.T Clg/Wkg SWAPPERS.
Ur Sigs R BY S MAX
RX PHILIPS ANT LONG-WIRE.
Remarks Hi Roland. QRA from OH2-720

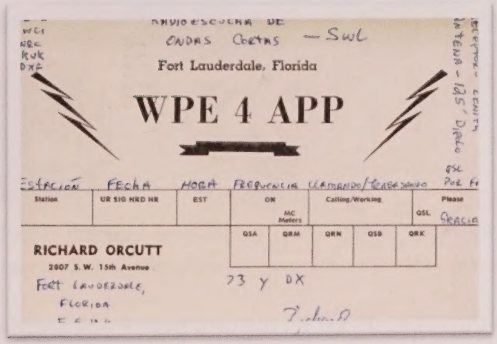
GD DX & 73
PSE QSL ~~TNX~~

United States of America

Alabama

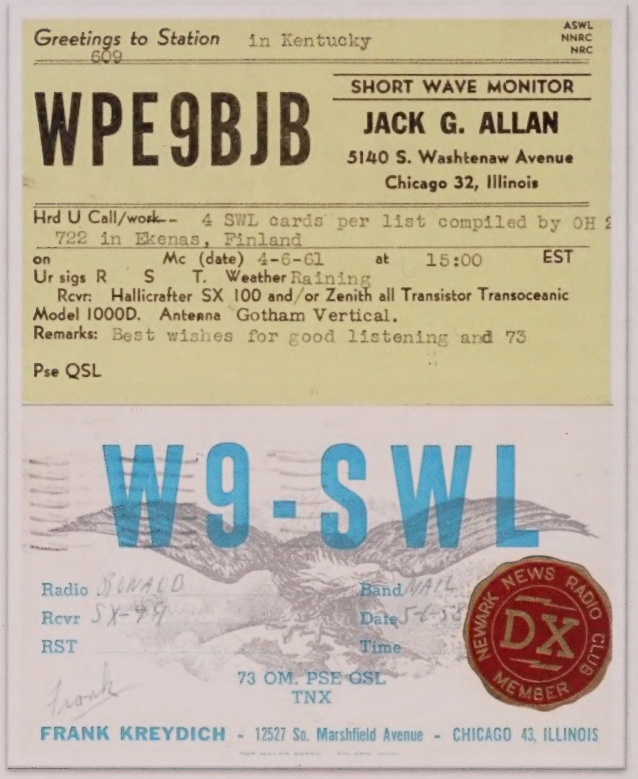


Florida

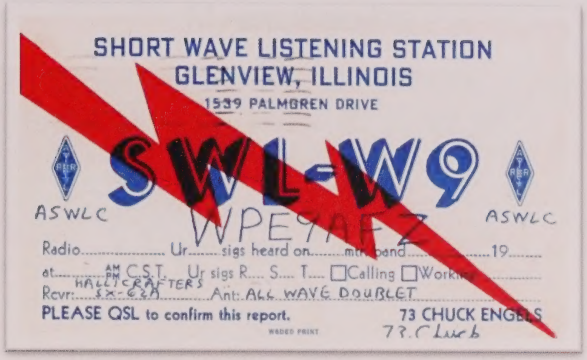


Note the use of the Q-code: QSA, QRM, QRN, QSB and QRK in addition to QSL.

Illinois



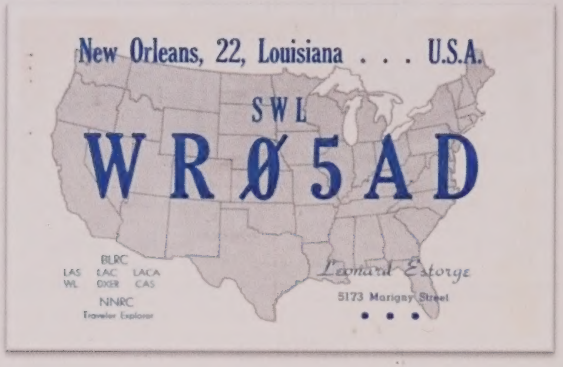
Note the NNRC sticker on the card from Frank Kreydich


SHORT WAVE LISTENING STATION
GLENVIEW, ILLINOIS
1539 PALMGREN DRIVE
SWL-W9
ASWLC
ASWLC
WPE9AFZ
Radio..... Ur..... sigs heard on..... mtr. band..... 19.....
at..... AM PM C.S.T. Ur sigs R.... S.... T.... ☐Calling ☐Working
Rcvr: HALLICRAFTERS SX-62A Ant: ALL WAVE DOUBLET
PLEASE QSL to confirm this report.
73 CHUCK ENGELS
73. Chuck

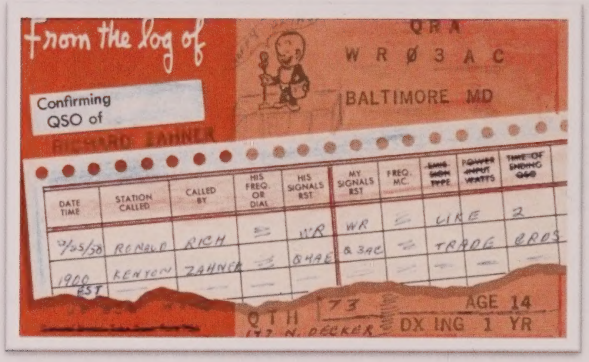
Indiana

Amateur Monitoring Station
Jasper, Indiana
WR9AB
Radio
Ur
Mtr Sigs Hrd Hy
M.. ST
195
Ur Sigs Q R S T
RECVR
Antenna
Remarks
Pse QSL Tnx Vy 73
Art Nordhoff Jr.

Louisiana

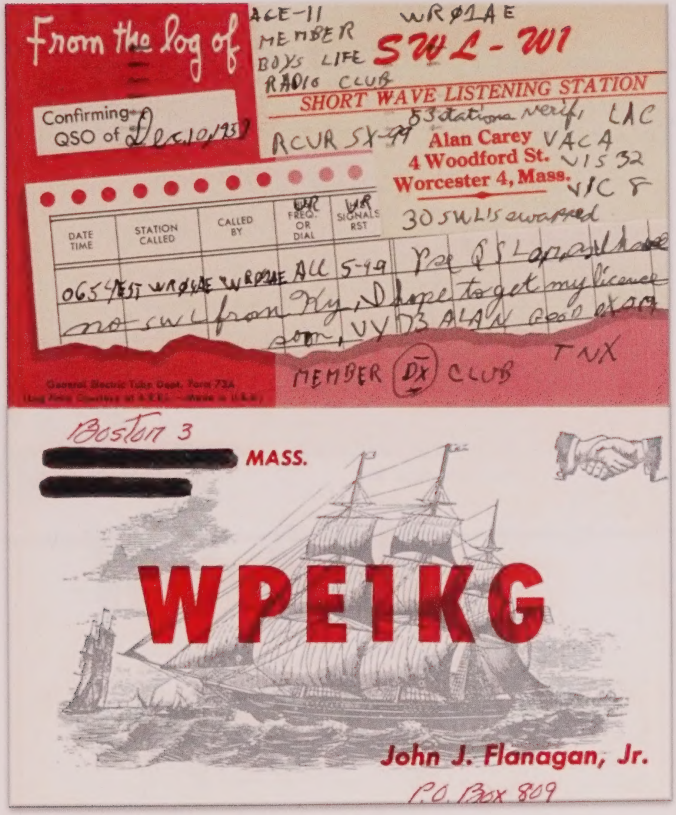


Maryland



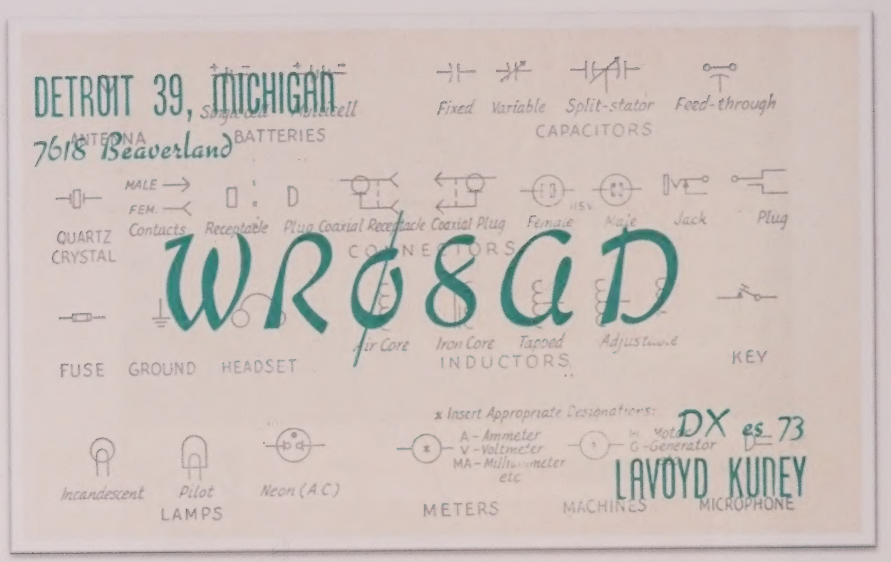
Richard Zahner, age 14, Baltimore, MD.

Massachusetts



Alan Carey, age 11, Worcester, MA, member of the Boys' Life Radio Club.

Michigan


DETROIT 39, MICHIGAN
7618 Beaverland
BATTERIES
Fixed
Variable
Split-stator
Feed-through
CAPACITORS
MALE
FEM.
Contacts
Receptacle
Plug
Coaxial Receptacle
Coaxial Plug
Female
Male
Jack
Plug
QUARTZ CRYSTAL
CONNECTORS
WR8AD
Air Core
Iron Core
Tapped
Adjustable
INDUCTORS
KEY
FUSE
GROUND
HEADSET
x Insert Appropriate Designations:
A - Ammeter
V - Voltmeter
MA - Milliammeter
etc
G - Generator
DX
es 73
LAVOYD KUNEY
Incandescent
Pilot
Neon (A.C.)
LAMPS
METERS
MACHINES
MICROPHONE

Minnesota

c/o Pouch "A"
St. Peter, Minn.
W Ø - S W L

RADIO: Friend:- .
You were on by mail m. Band. Your signal: RST: 5-9 .
Date: Jan. 31, 1958 Time: 9:45 (a.m.) (p.m.) CST
Radio used: Zenith T 600 Ant: Wave-rod .
Remarks: Mental patient, State Hospital; Hobby collecting QSL & SWL cards.

Request a QSL card: Thank you, 73's,
Member of the "NNRC."
Mel A. Schuler

SWL
Monitor

OWATONNA, MINNESOTA U.S.A.
130 West Fremont

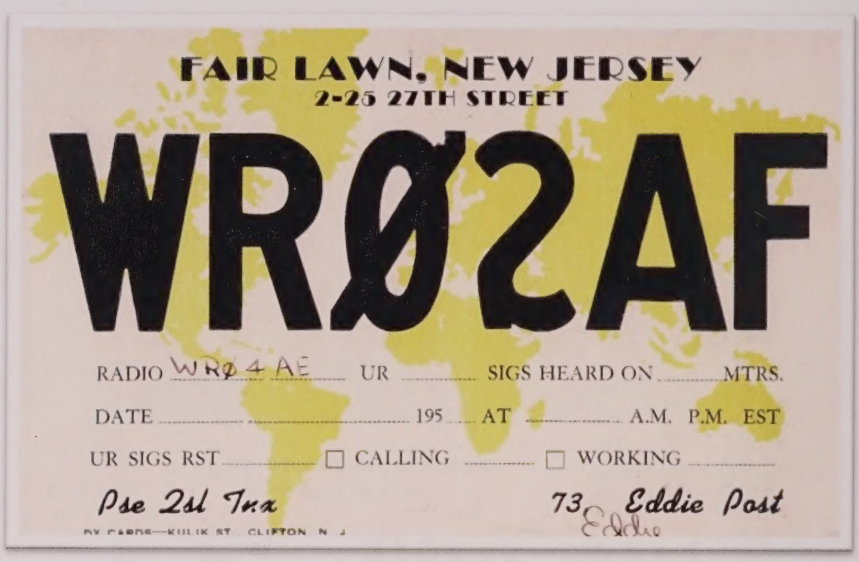
8/15/58

WO-SWL

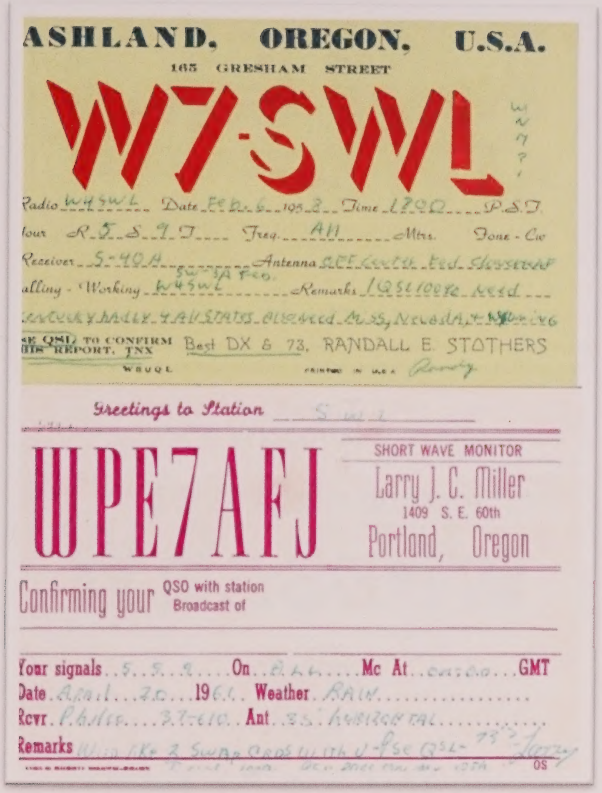
NNRC
Member

RADIO Ronald Heard U call ~~WWRC~~ NNRC
at 10:00 CST. On All Mtrs. Ur sigs RST 549 TA
QRM None Rcvr Musicaire Ant: 100' LW.
Remarks: Hobbyhere Collecting Pennants
Pse QSL Tnx 73. FRED A. WODRICH
Fred QD

New Jersey


FAIR LAWN, NEW JERSEY
2-25 27TH STREET
WRØ2AF
RADIO WRØ4AE UR SIGS HEARD ON MTRS.
DATE 195 AT A.M. P.M. EST
UR SIGS RST CALLING WORKING
Pse 2sl Tnx
73 Eddie Post
Eddie

Oregon

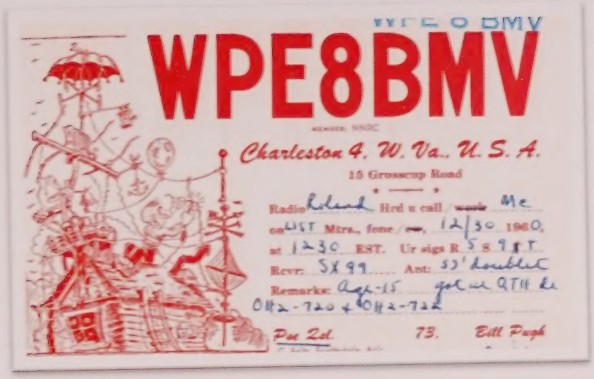

ASHLAND, OREGON, U.S.A.
165 GRESHAM STREET
W7SWL
Radio W7SWL Date Feb 6 1963 Time 1700 P.S.T.
Your R.S.S. 9 T Freq. All Mtrs. Done - Cw
Receiver S-40A Antenna SCR Loop, Fed Shortened
Calling - Working W4SWL Remarks TQSL100% Need
Best DX & 73. RANDALL E. STOTHERS
Greetings to Station
WPE7AFJ
SHORT WAVE MONITOR
Larry J. C. Miller
1409 S. E. 60th
Portland, Oregon
Confirming your QSO with station
Broadcast of
Your signals On Mc At GMT
Date April 20 1966 Weather RAIN
Rcvr Hallic Ant Rubber Mat
Remarks

Larry J. C. Miller, age 14, Portland , OR.

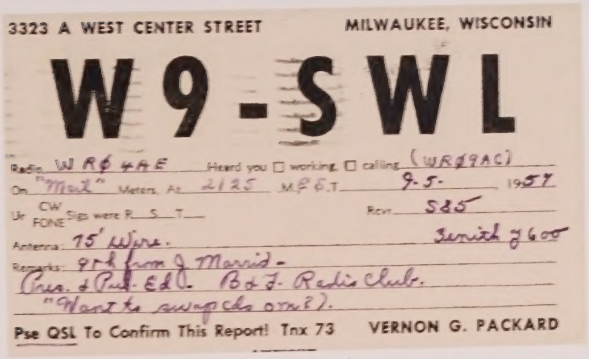
Tennessee

Texas

West Virginia


WPE8BMV
Charleston 4, W. Va., U. S. A.
15 Grosscup Road
Radio Heard u call Me
on 11ST Mtrs., fone / —, 12/30 1960,
at 1230 EST. Ur sigs R 5 S 9 T.
Rcvr. SX99 Ant: 33' doublet
Remarks: Age-15 got ur QTH &
OH2-720 & OH2-722
Pse Zd. 73. Bill Pugh

Wisconsin


3323 A WEST CENTER STREET MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
W 9 - S W L
Radio WR9AAE Heard you ☐ working ☐ calling (WR9AC)
On "Mark" Meters, At 2125 M.P.C.T. 9-5- 1957
Ur CW FONE Sigs were R S T Rcvr SX25
Antenna 75' Wire. Zenith Z600
Remarks: QSL from J Marvid -
Cons. & Prof. Ed. B & F. Radio Club.
"Want to swap cha a QSL".
Pse QSL To Confirm This Report! Tnx 73 VERNON G. PACKARD

SECTION THREE
GREETING CARDS

Happy New Year. 1958. Radio Peking.

May Day Greetings. Radio Prague, Czechoslovakia.

Merry Christmas and Happy New Year. Radio Prague.
Left by Josefa Lady, right by O. Čemuse.

May Day Greetings. Radio Prague.

Cordial Season's Greetings and Best Wishes, Nippon Hoso Kyokai, Japan.

Joyeux Noël et bonne année. Radio Brazzaville.
By Victor Londet

Joyeux Noël et bonne année. Radio Station 4VEH, Cap Haitien, Haiti.
Citadelle Laferrière, Haiti (1820)

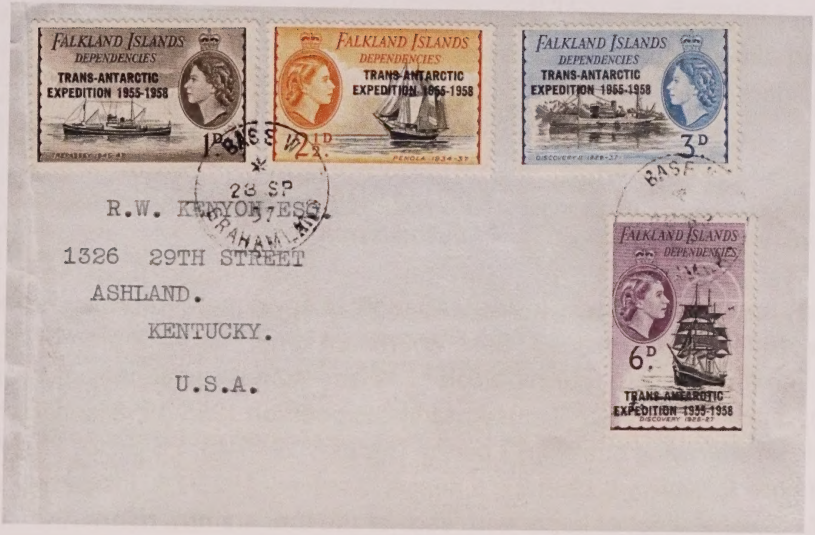
Best wishes for a happy new year. Radio Budapest.
Mother and Child by Oscar Glatz (1871-1957)

Best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a New Year of Happiness and Peace. Radio Warsaw.

Merry Christmas and Happy New Year. Swiss Shortwave Service.

Happy New Year, 1958, 1959. Radio Moscow.

APPENDIX
A LETTER FROM ANTARCTICA



PART ONE: 1959

On March 21, 1959, I received a small blue envelope in the mail franked with a 4 pence stamp from the Falkland Islands Dependencies postmarked "Loubet Coast, Graham Land." Since I didn't know anyone or had written to anyone in the Falkland Islands or its Dependencies, I was curious about the sender. This was the return address:

J. Thorne F.I.D.S. Base W
Via Port Stanley
Falkland Islands
South Atlantic

I eagerly opened the letter. Inside was another envelope, reproduced above, also addressed to me, postmarked "Base W Graham Land," dated September 28, 1958, and franked with four multicolor Falkland Islands Dependencies postage stamps, each overprinted "Trans-Antarctic Expedition 1955-1958"and each bearing an engraving of a ship: 1 penny *Trepassy* 1945-45; 2½ pence *Penola* 1934-47; 3 pence *Discovery II* 1929-37; 6 pence, *Discovery* 1925-27. Inside this second envelope was a sheet of paper with each of the four stamps, mint. Also inside was a two-page typewritten letter, reproduced below.

Base "W" Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey
Base "W" Loubet Coast
Graham Land

29th September 1958

Dear Mr. Kenyon

We heard your letter read out on Radio Sarandí, on the 28th September and as we were also involved in this programme, I thought that you might like a couple of sets or the T.A.E. stamps.

I apologise for the delay with this letter, but as you will see from the date above it was written in good time, but as we are not due for a relief ship until 14th January 1959 there is quite a delay between writing and date of departure.

It is no good trying to tell you all that takes place down here, but at the moment we have two sledge parties out. The one that has gone North is now stranded, as the sea ice broke up today as a result of a strong gale, but we hope that the two sledges leaving tomorrow will be able to collect them and bring them back over the Avery Plateau, otherwise they will be sitting on an island until the ship comes. The other party out at the moment is in Hanusse Bay, on the East side of Adelaide Island. This is a survey party for the ground control of the aerial photos taken last January.

Other Items: Four dog teams, and a grand total of 51 dogs, which keep us quite busy. Nine meteorological observations a day, which are transmitted to our collecting station in the Falkland Islands eight times a day. As the wireless operator is one of the stranded party, I am quite busy doing his job as well as my own, which is Met.

Weather: Our coldest [is] minus 26°F, not very cold, but the highest is only 40°F in the summer. Our big trouble here is the wind, and we have an average speed of about 10 Knots all the year, which means it blows quite hard a lot of the time. However summer is coming with its 24 hours of sunshine so that makes up for the unpleasant blows.

Well, that is a short note to go with the stamps. Don't reply to this letter as I will be back in England when you receive this before wandering off to some other part. With all best wishes,

s/ John Thorne
On behalf of the 10 members of Base W

PART TWO: 2020

In preparing this book, I discovered in my archives the letter from John Thorne written over 60 years previously. Naturally, I was curious, not only about John Thorne, but the Trans-Antarctic Expedition (T.A.E), the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey (F.I.D.S) and Base W.

The Trans-Antarctic Expedition of 1955-1958 was a Commonwealth-sponsored expedition that successfully completed the first overland crossing of Antarctica, via the South Pole. Between 1917 and 1962, the Falkland Islands Dependencies consisted of South Georgia, the South Sandwich Islands, the South Orkney Islands, the South Shetland Islands, Graham Land and the Antarctic Peninsula. The Falklands Islands Dependencies Survey was a British undertaking to establish bases and conduct aerial survey of these territories between 1943 and 1962. The team members produced approximately 12,800 frames taken on 26,700 kilometers of ground track and are retained in the archive of the British Antarctic Survey in Cambridge.

Base W—or Station W—was located on Detaille Island, an islet off the northern end of the Arrowsmith Peninsula in Graham Land, Antarctica. Base W was the site of the British Antarctic Survey from 1956 to 1959, when it was closed at the end of the International Geophysical Year, which lasted from July 1, 1957, to December 31, 1958. Because the team of scientists at Base W vacated the facility so hastily, the site was preserved and today the buildings are visited by passengers on cruise ships on expeditions to Antarctica.

As with many human endeavors, however, there was more than one purpose to the Falklands Islands Dependencies Survey, and it was political. Base W was located on land that was not only claimed by Great Britain, but by both Chile and Argentina. All three countries sent scientific teams to conduct research and manifest their claim to the disputed territory. An indication of the political nature of the survey is suggested by "Putting Maps in Their Place: The Demise of the Falkland Island Dependency Survey and the Mapping of Antarctica, 1945-1962," a paper by Klaus Dodds published in 2007 in *Ecumene*, a journal of cultural geography.

The claims and counter-claims to the islands in the South Atlantic and the Antarctic Peninsula finally came to a head on April 2, 1982, when Argentine military forces invaded the Falkland Islands, capturing East Falkland, and the next day when they seized South Georgia and South Sandwich islands. After several weeks of combat, in which Britain lost five ships and 256 lives and Argentina lost one ship and 740 lives, the Argentines surrendered on June 14, 1982.

But what about John Thorne? When I contacted the British Antarctic Survey Club in October 2020, I learned that Thorne, now 92 years old, was still going strong. I subsequently corresponded by email with Val Thorne, John's wife, sending her a scan of John's letter to me from September 1958. He was pleased to hear his letter to me read to him by Val and glad to know she had heard from me.

I learned from Val that John Thorne returned to the United Kingdom in 1959 and held a number of positions in outdoor education and sailing. He and Val met in 1981 and were married in 1984. The couple retired to Cornwall when John retired in 1993.

In 2007 John returned to Antarctica with Val to visit Detaille Island and Base W and toured the hut which he had helped build. Val reported that it was still in amazingly good condition. John Thorne delivered a lecture on June 10, 2010, at the British Antarctic Service Club Reunion in Cardiff, Wales, in which he commented, "I spent two and a half hours there back on the base in the hut and looking at it. Absolutely magical time there, magical, and just remembering so much of what happened."

Val reported that their home in Reading, Berkshire, was called Sastrugi. [14] "We had a beautiful photo of an arched iceberg with sastrugi in our hall there which John had taken down South. We still have it in our hall here in Cornwall plus some photos of our 2007 visit. We called our home Sastrugi because it seemed that our lives had run in parallel lines until we finally met!"

In 1964 the United Kingdom Antarctic Place-Names Committee enshrined John Thorne's name at Thorne Point, at the western side of Langmuir Cove, marking the northwest extremity of Arrowsmith Peninsula, Graham Land, Antarctica.[15] The Committee cited Thorne's service as the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey meteorologist at Detaille Island from 1956 through 1958.

How many of us can boast of a similar distinction?

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[14] "Sastrugi are features formed by erosion of snow by wind. They are found in polar regions and in snowy, wind-swept areas of temperate regions. Sastrugi are distinguished by upwind-facing points, resembling anvils, which move downwind as the surface erodes. These points usually lie along ridges perpendicular to the prevailing wind." Wikipedia.

[15] 66°57'00"S, 67°12'00"W

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What is QSL?

This mysterious abbreviation means nothing to most people with the exception of those who are either radio amateurs or listen to shortwave radio stations as a hobby. "QSL" is one of a number of three-letter code words, all beginning with the letter "Q" used in the early days of radio.

"QSL" means "Can you verify that I have received your message?" or "I verify that you have received my message." When amateur radio and shortwave listening became popular hobbies thousands of radio stations around the world confirmed reception by mailing specially-designed QSL cards and these cards became collectibles.

Section One reproduces in full color over a hundred QSL cards from 89 radio stations in 75 countries. Section Two consists of cards issued by 34 radio amateurs and shortwave listeners. Section Three depicts seasonal greeting cards sent by radio stations in nine countries.

A seventeen-page introduction initiates the reader into the world of shortwave radio listening. An appendix, "A Letter from Antarctica," recounts how the author, in Kentucky, was linked to a meteorologist at a base in Antarctica via a radio station in Montevideo, Uruguay.

QSL: How I Traveled the World and Never Left Home is the first book to be published reproducing in color a collection of QSL cards. It will appeal to radio amateurs and shortwave listeners as well as historians, geographers, collectors of radio memorabilia and the intellectually curious.

Ronald W. Kenyon is the author of 24 books, including eight albums of photography and collections of essays on France, Florida and the Middle East. He became interested in shortwave radio in as a teenager in Ashland, Kentucky, and spent much of his free time listening to and logging shortwave radio stations in more than eighty countries. *QSL: How I Traveled the World and Never Left Home* is the first book to publish photographs in full color of an entire collection of more than 100 QSL cards. Ronald W. Kenyon has lived in West Palm Beach, Florida, since 2015 and continues writing and lecturing.

At left: portrait of the author in 1959.

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